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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1897.

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SEE WEIR & CRAIG MANUFACTURING CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT, PAGE 22.

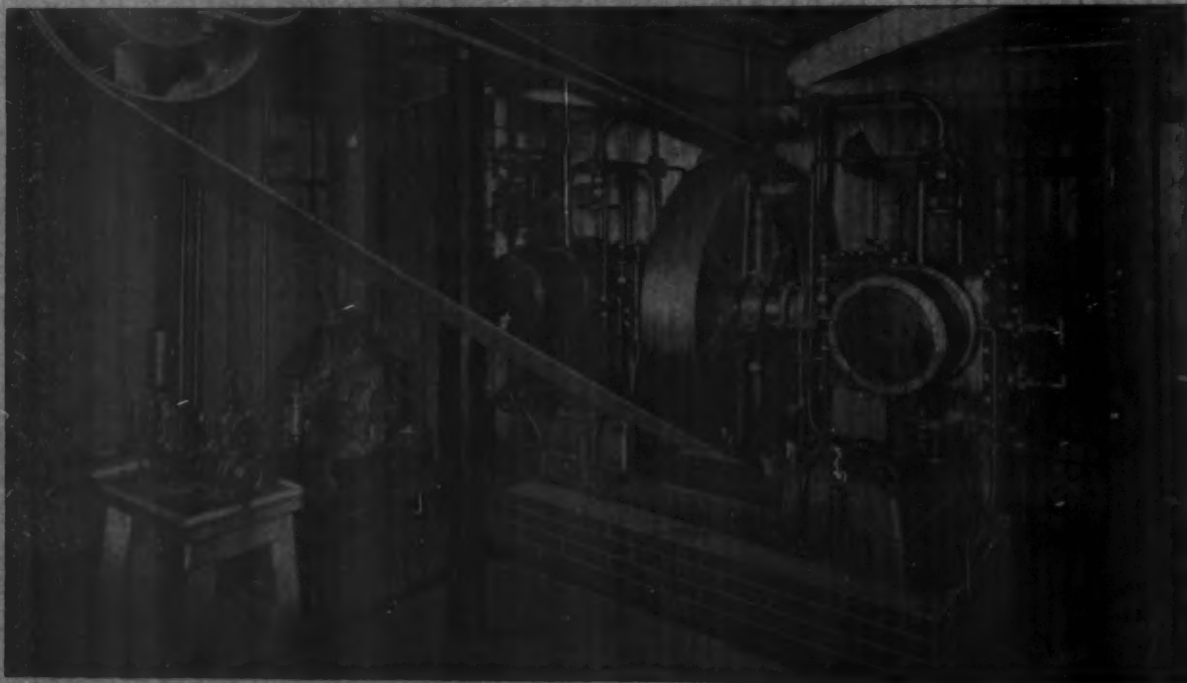
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SEE PAGE 8, INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MAKERS OF "CALUMET" BUTTERINE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SUMMER USE.

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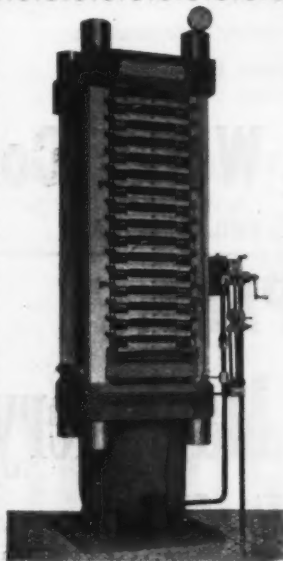
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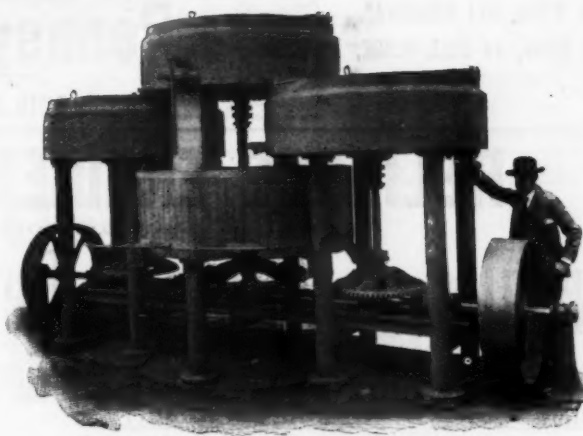
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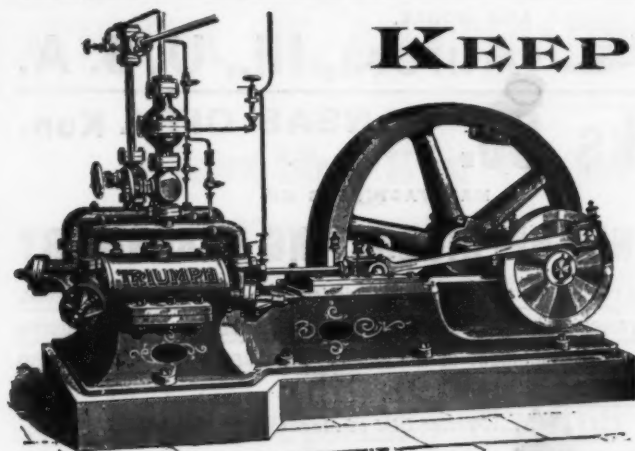
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PLANS AND ESTIMATES

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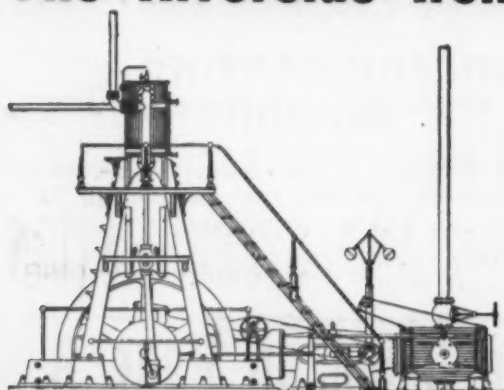
ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

of any Size or Capacity, on the Compression Principle, also Manufacturers of SPECIAL
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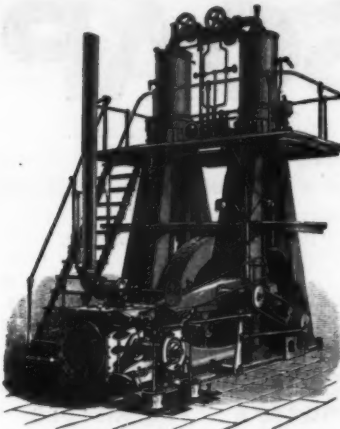
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Correspondence Solicited.

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Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Co., Kansas City, Mo. 1		100-ton	"
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Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	2	50-ton	"
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150 Ton Refrigeration Machine.



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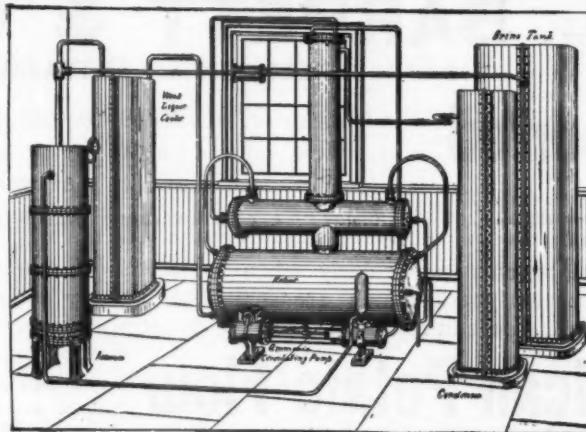
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Jersey City, N. J.
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Paterson, N. J.
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Utica, N. Y.
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Elizabeth, N. J.
HOTEL MARGARET, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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at a fancy price, which includes one and one-half cents per pound duty, when you can get an article produced from the same old-fashioned Potato grown in our own soil, in our own country, at a saving of a cent or more per pound.

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American Potato Flour

M. L. B. BRAND.

of our own milling and guaranteed strictly pure; packed in bags of about 225 lbs. net, and in barrels of about 300 lbs.

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SWIFT & Co.	Kansas City, Mo.	1-100	100	IOWA PACKING Co.	Clinton, Ia.	1-75	75
QUADRY PACKING Co.	Nashville, Tenn.	2-75	180	CINCINNATI ABATTOIR Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio	1-75	75
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ST. JOSEPH PACKING & TRANS. Co.	St. Joseph, Mo.	1-100	100	J. & F. SCHROTH PACKING Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio	1-50	60
ARMOUR PACKING Co.	Kansas City, Mo.	1-100	100	M. LAING & Co.	Montreal, Canada	1-25	25
				MICHIGAN BEEF AND PROV. Co.	Detroit, Mich.	1-25	25



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ABSOLUTELY DRY AND PURE.

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 PHILADELPHIA.—Theo. J. Goldschmidt.
 BALTIMORE.—Wm. Mitchell.
 WILMINGTON.—Delaware Chemical Co.
 HOUSTON.—Joe. W. Davis Oil Co.
 MILWAUKEE.—Chas. Baumbach Co.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Pacific Ammonia & Chemical Co.—Geo. Herrmann.
 KANSAS CITY.—Wm. H. Jennings.
 ST. LOUIS.—Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.—Larkin & Scheffer.
 CHICAGO.—A. Magnus' Sons.—Fuller & Fuller Co.
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CINCINNATI.—Herman Goepper & Co.
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 NEW ORLEANS.—John Grote.
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONERTHE ORGAN OF THE PROVISION AND MEAT
INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ROBERT GANZ.

DR. J. H. BENNER.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUBLISHING CO.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

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CATTLE RAISING IN THE ASCENDANCY.

The statistics of the Department of Agriculture prove that the number of swine, as well as the number of sheep, in the United States are constantly decreasing. This is not on account of an increased consumption over a reduced production, but it is simply due to the fact that in consequence of the general shortage of beef cattle, farmers are returning to the breeding of this class of live stock in preference to sheep, horses or swine. This is the case not alone in the far West and Northwest, but very largely in the Central States—

Ohio, Indiana, and even Pennsylvania and New York. For a while it looked as if the population of the United States would become accustomed to eating mutton, and we had hoped that an increased demand for this meat would result in an improvement of the quality.

The farmers of this country are raising and have been raising sheep more on account of their wool than on account of their meat, and have therefore not allowed the stock to properly mature, as in England and Australia, and consequently mutton as raised in these countries is scarce, and it is doubtful whether the sheep will ever attain that standing in England and Australia, where roast mutton is a strong competitor of roast beef.

The raising of hogs has also been overdone at a time when the export demand had slackened and when foreign countries raised more animals than they could properly take care of. The consequence was that the price of live hogs has gone down to a point where it hardly pays the farmer to raise them. Products have seen during the last year lower prices than ever before. In fact, the past year is a record breaker. This may be partly due to the very much reduced rates of freight, the opening of Southern ports and the possibility thereby gained of laying our products down in the English markets at prices ranging from \$30 to \$50 per car less, for freight alone, than formerly. Much as we hate to admit it, England makes the prices of our wheat, for our pork and for our lard. A large demand on the part of the English people will raise our prices; a small demand will reduce them. This is naturally due to the fact that the production of live stock in the United States is almost unlimited, and that in the past live stock has been raised irrespective of demand, and has been shipped to market as made, immaterial whether it brought a high price or whether it was sold at a low figure. Our farmers seeing that this irrational modus operandi empties their pockets, have returned to the old way of raising cattle, and while in view of the high prices they have to pay now for cows, heifers and stockers, cattle raising may not be very profitable for the first years, it will pay in the end, since the demand for good, well-finished beef will grow larger from day to day, while the prejudice which exists in Europe against American beef is passing away quickly.

A MELANCHOLY PROSPECT.

A great majority of the members of the meat and provision trades of the United States are indirectly interested in the doing of the New York Produce Exchange, which is still the largest commercial body in the world. With a magnificent membership roll and one of the best properties in New York City at its disposal, it is a source of universal comment that the price of a membership ticket in said Exchange should have fallen to \$175—when it is not so many years ago that people were glad and proud to pay \$5,000 to become a member of this Exchange and to leave their ticket as a safe investment to their wives and children. We have been asked to explain the causes of this enormous fall in price, and inquiries have come to us, whether it is on account of a shrinkage in trade, or whether it is due to the general business conditions, or whether a diversion of the export trade from New York is the cause. While it cannot be denied that the West is making large shipments, which formerly would have gone via New York, by way of Southern ports, and while the other causes may be tributary, the tendency in the price of membership tickets has not fluctuated with the prospects of improved business, and we fear that unless radical steps are taken, lower prices still will prevail. The cause is the unlimited number of assessments of members in the case of the death of a member, and this is for many a load almost too heavy to carry. The younger members, especially are disgruntled, since, to all appearances, they are bearing the burden of a life insurance which is not equitable, and never will be.

It seems unreasonable that a man of fifty years of age should pay the same amount of life insurance as a man of thirty, and that he will receive the identical benefit. This would be equitable, to an extent only, in case it could be possible to fix the age limit at which members are taken in such a manner that under natural circumstances each member had the larger part of his life before him,

say, thirty or thirty-five years, and this is, of course, impracticable.

Every proposition for a change of the present state of affairs has been voted down by the older members, who seem to be in the majority. It is an old principle that you cannot take any more out of a pot than you are putting in, and we fear that with the constantly increasing number of membership tickets which are for sale at auction and privately, the Board of Managers will be confronted by a calamity unless some radical steps are taken, either through the cancellation of some tickets, the adjustments of the life insurance plan, or through some other heroic measure. It should be worth a good premium to belong to so fine an institution as the New York Produce Exchange is, and it will be, providing the proper steps are taken soon.

PACKERS AND FERTILIZERS.

It may not be generally known that Armour & Co., of Chicago, dissatisfied with the arbitrary rulings and usages prevalent among purchasers and dealers of fertilizer materials, have commenced the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, utilizing not alone their dried blood, bone-meal and tankage, but using them with potash salts, nitrate of soda and sulphates of ammonia in proper proportions as called for by various crops grown in different localities, and on all different soils.

Now, as much as we are averse to giving this great house any free advertising, as we necessarily must in discussing this step, we must hail this move with joy as one to be emulated by every packer, slaughterer and renderer in this country. Whether it is time, age or custom that is responsible for the existing state of affairs, we do not know, but the fact exists undisputedly that in the sale of their dried blood, tankage and bone-meal, the sellers were and are still altogether in the hands of the buyer, being compelled to accept a price to be fixed by the latter upon an arbitrary analysis conditioned by same, and from which there was no redress. This is no way of doing business, and while the packer and slaughterer had to submit on penalty of a visit from the Board of Health and cancellation of his license, the worm had to turn for once, and a beginning is made. Private information received by us is to the effect that a number of other packers are making preparations to make their own commercial fertilizers.

THE NEW ERA.

The coming week will see the inauguration of a Republican and sound-money President and of a Republican Congress. May the fervent wishes and hopes of our merchants be realized, may the expectations of "better times" and of an era of prosperity be fulfilled in the measure in which a majority of our people anticipate it. All signs point to a revival of confidence, an increased demand for American provisions and products, and we expect to see profitable business all around, conducted by a prosperous and happy people. Success to the new Administration and to our country!

BUTTER.

Since there is not alone a large export demand for American butter, but as we like to put our suggestions into practical execution, we have begun to quote butter in the columns of this paper, beginning from this date. We contend that butter is a product which should be sold in every butcher shop and meat market, in States where the sale of butterine is prohibited. Wherever, of course, the laws of the State permit the sale of butterine, the butcher store will be the natural outlet of this well known and wholesome packing house product.

THE HAIR AND BRISTLE TRUST.

As soon as the Packers' Association is well established, we shall make a motion to investigate the Hogs' Hair and Bristle Trust. All others sink into insignificance compared to this fraternal benevolent association. What are you going to do about it?

PROVISIONS AND LARD. WEEKLY REVIEW.

A WAITING HOLIDAY MARKET, with a gradual upward tendency in prices, has been the chief feature of the past week. There has been no special activity, however, either on the spot or in futures, and the hardening of prices has been rather from light offerings than from increased demand, though the latter has been quite fair for cash stuff, East and West, home and export, showing a gradual improvement, chiefly in the speculative articles, led by lard, of which exporters have been fair buyers. The movement of hogs has been fair, and about as estimated, but still no larger than the late average, and the trade seems to be settling down to the conviction that the hog supply has been over-estimated by the bear packers, if the price has not been discounted on the bear side. Yet there has not been speculation enough to cause a material advance, because there has been no bull leader, the packers still being on the bear side, or holding off and awaiting developments, while outside speculators have become tired of bulling these markets against the packers, notwithstanding prices are so low as to invite investment demand. On the other hand, stocks have not decreased in Chicago this month, according to estimates made for the 1st of March, which are 246,000 tes. of lard, against 224,000 Feb. 1; old and new pork, 160,000 bbls., against 158,000 Feb. 1; ribs, 29,000,000 lb. against 26,800,000 Feb. 1, showing an increase of 22,000 tes. of lard, 2,000 bbls. of pork and 2,200,000 lb of ribs. Yet these do not make total stocks, except of lard, at all large for the end of the packing season, and even the latter is not excessive, compared with some former years, although materially in excess of last year, while pork and ribs are light. Of course, the bears regard this as a bear argument, on lard at least, and should the packers, who are still bears, prove correct, as they have not so far this season, in their estimates of spring and summer supply of hogs, it would on the face appear a somewhat bearish statistical position. Yet consumption is sufficiently large, with the present improved export demand, to

soon cause a reduction in stocks, even should the run of hogs during the early spring and summer prove upon the same scale as through the winter season. It will be remembered that we have noted from time to time since lard went to its present level in Chicago that soap makers have been free buyers of this staple for their product, which is a source of demand that was entirely wanting a year ago, either for home or export trade, at the then higher level of prices, and with this new outlet at home, if not abroad, it would take but little buying from that great interest to relieve us of our surplus stock of lard. Other products, however, are in a strong position, and the tendency in prices throughout is upward, notwithstanding the bearishness of the packers. In fact, it is believed that if they were not still largely short of the market, based on their overestimates of the hog supply, that prices would have already been materially higher than at present, as a considerable advance from present low prices would not check consumption at home or abroad, except it might be in the single case of the use of lard for soap making. Of course, with the packers all against an advance, there may still be a dragging market for some time to come, as in that case the bulls would still be without a leader, as they have been all this season; but it is scarcely conceivable that the packers can remain in such a Happy Family all on one side of the market all the year, as they have so far, with the old animosity still existing between some of their leaders, and they are very liable to get on opposite sides of the market before long in their endeavor both to beat each other and to pay off some old scores. Indeed, as noted in our former article, Armour is beginning to talk bullish, and is reported to have accumulated stock for some time past, and not to have sold any options against it, while Cudahy has been predicting a \$6.50 pork. But it is a noticeable fact that it has continued to strengthen ever since. On the other hand, prices have not advanced materially since Armour began to talk bullish, perhaps for the reason that the trade is in the habit of "coppering" whatever he says, as to his belief on these markets, for they take him the other way from what he talks, invariably judging him by his Pickwickian record. Hence his late bull announcement on provisions has not as yet gathered about him any following, and he will doubtless have to bull it alone for a while at least, till he demonstrates that he believes what he says, before outsiders will come in. In the meantime, he may be trying to secure a still

further short interest on the part of other packers, preparatory to giving them a brotherly squeeze. But that we will see developments on the bull side in these markets in the not distant future, is a belief that is growing in the trade. In the meantime, as noted at the beginning of this article, there has been a slow but gradual and general improvement in cash demand and a gradual strengthening in prices, based upon supply and demand, especially of cured meats. Particularly is this true of city cured meats, in New York, of which production has been light for some time past, owing to the small profit, if any, in cutting hogs at present prices, due to the fact that Western dressed beef houses have taken the trade of city cutters in loins at low prices, until there is no profit left in that branch of their trade. Exporters have done very little at these higher asking prices, in city meats, but there has been some inquiry at the West for the Continent, but chiefly for light weight bacon, of which there is a scarcity, owing to the large proportion of heavy hogs this year. But the English markets report little, if any, improvement in the demand for bacon, though shipments weekly are fair, owing to the regular consignments of Western packers for English markets. But British markets have taken more raw lard, and seem to take more interest in this staple than for some time past, Gledhill having taken about 1,000 tes. so far this week, even at the advance. Otherwise there has been no special feature in spot business at the seaboard, though a better general demand has been reported at the West for all classes of products. There is no other new feature, either in the hog or product situation, that has not been commented upon before, except that the strength of these markets this week has been in the face at times of a weak and lower wheat market, though on the strong spots in that staple hog products have sympathized somewhat. Of course spot business for the week has been reduced, owing to the observance of Monday as a holiday, and this may be made up by business later in the week. Transactions on the spot have been as follows:

On Saturday last 250 tes. of Western lard, for refining, on p. t., quoted \$4.15@4.20 New York, and tanks \$3.95, city \$3.80; otherwise nothing but a few small jobbing sales were made for the day. The receipts of hogs in Chicago were 20,000, against 17,000 estimated, with 40,000 estimated for Monday, or 2,000 less than the returns finally show. The option markets were practically unchanged

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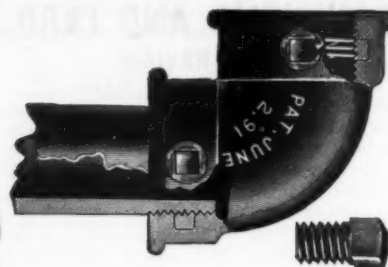
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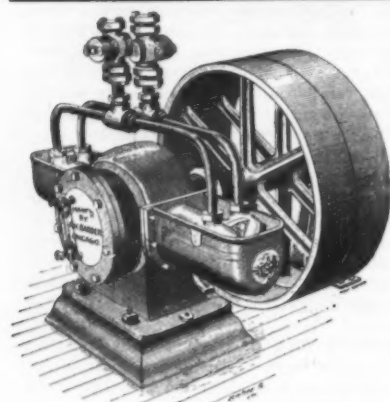
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for the day, being in some cases $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ off, and in other cases $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ up.

Tuesday's receipts at Chicago were very light, being 28,000, with 83,000 at the West, against 65,000 a year ago, showing a good supply at other points. Pork declined slightly but recovered the loss during the day, while lard lost five points and recovered $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ and ribs ditto. Spot transactions in New York were 450 tcs. of Western lard, for refining, at about 4.17 $\frac{1}{2}$, closing 4.15 bid and 4.20 asked, with city bid 3.75 and 3.80 asked, while 2 tanks of Western sold at 3.90@3.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ for only fair quality; 100 bbls. pork sold at unchanged prices, 500 city pickled hams, 12-lb, 8 $\frac{1}{2}\%$, which was $\frac{1}{4}\%$ advance, other weights being in proportion. Hogs were $\frac{1}{8}\%$ off in New York on a poor demand.

On Wednesday receipts of hogs at the West were 72,000, and products after being irregular at slightly higher opening prices, to decline below the close of Tuesday, finally recovered, and closed at the best of the day, at 10c. advance on pork and lard and 5c. on ribs, with packers the chief buyers. In New York 250 tcs. of Western were taken on p. t. on the spot, being quoted 4.15 early and 4.20 late, with 500 tcs. through, all for the U. K., by Gledhill, on p. t.; 2 cars of tank lard were taken at about 3.95 by local refiners, with city bid 3.85 and 3.90 asked; 200 bbls. of pork sold at unchanged prices, but quoted firm, while hogs were $\frac{1}{4}\%$ better with the West. There were sales of 500 pieces of city pickled shoulders, New York, at 5 $\frac{1}{4}\%$, 2,500 city pickled hams, 8 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}\%$, with 12-lb bellies held at 4 $\frac{1}{4}\%$, 10-lb, 5c., and clear bellies at 4 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ @4 $\frac{1}{2}\%$. Refined lard was dull and unchanged, while city was well sold up last week to the West Indies and little offered. There has been no change in beef products during the week, except that hams have been held at \$18.50, cost and freight New York, against \$18 last week. Sales of city packed extra India mess 200 tcs. and 400 bbls. packet and family at unchanged prices, as quoted below.

(FOR LATER REPORT SEE PAGE 37.)

TALLOW AND STEARINE. WEEKLY REVIEW.

TALLOW.—A more active export market has been the feature of this week's business. Not only this, but a better home trade than experienced for some time past has been reported from the West, though prices in both markets have been unchanged. But the export demand at New York came unexpectedly, from an unexpected source; namely, the English markets, which came in at 3 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ midweek and took from 600 to 700 hhd. of city tallow, although that was the price at which it had been dragging for two weeks past, on a slow home trade, with no prospect of business from day came in, as above noted, at 3 $\frac{1}{4}\%$, all, or nearly all, of which was bought from the chief holder in New York, who is said to have let out 1,200 hhd. this and last week at 3 $\frac{1}{4}\%$, having filled their stores, they are now selling their current production rather than make further accumulations and pay storage. But France at over about 3c. Yet at the close of last week the English markets indicated that they would pay 3 $\frac{1}{4}\%$, but were unable to buy at that figure, and on Tuesday and Wednesday they have not drawn any of their stock so far, from store, as we are informed, that amount being estimated by some at 2,500 to 3,000 hhd., though others place it as high as from 1,000 to 2,000 more. At any rate, it has been admitted that their storage capacity is filled, and hence these sales. This would indicate that the entire city production from now forward is to come on the market, making about 1,000 hhd. a week, of which this melter is credited with about half. Thus it will be seen that the situation of city tallow has improved decidedly the past week, and is

now on an export basis, for the time being at least, with prospects of its continuance, as Germany is bidding for edible within about $\frac{1}{4}\%$ of our market, or 3 $\frac{1}{4}\%$, and is liable to come in again and relieve us of the accumulations of that grade of stock, if we do not advance prices. It is supposed also that the French markets are firming up, though exporters in that trade are lying very low, and do not indicate any improvement in their cables. But it looks a little as if they had overstayed their time, thinking they were masters of the situation, until England has come in ahead of them. Of these sales for English markets, John Thallon was the purchaser of 500 hhd. on Tuesday, while the other 100 to 200 hhd. were scattering, but for the English markets also. In addition, local soap makers have bought about 300 hhd. to this writing at the same price, and about 100,000 lb a day for the business days since our last report of country stock, at 3 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ @3 $\frac{1}{2}\%$, making fully 300,000 lb of this grade so far this week, while there are 150 to 200 hhd. of city due on contracts this week, making a very fair business for the New York soap makers for the week. In addition to this, 500 tcs. were taken in Chicago late last week at 3 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ by the local soap makers there, and 2,000 tcs. early this week at the same price, with small lots of No. 2 packers' at 2 $\frac{1}{2}\%$, making about 3,000 packages in that market so far this week. This is a better business, both in Chicago and New York, than has been reported for a month past, if not for two, and indicates a revival in demand from soap makers, as well as from exporters, while the same will be seen to hold true of greases, under that head. This, together with the firming up of the cotton oil market and lard, indicates that the whole soap stock situation is gradually improving, and that we are slowly getting out of the rut in which all of these staples have been so long.

GREASES have been in decidedly better demand, as well as tallow, both for home and export trade, and prices, both East and West, have firmed up on most grades, all being in good request, though supplies have been ample to fill the demand so far, as there had been considerable accumulations during the late dullness. Sales were on Saturday last 1 car of white at 3 $\frac{1}{4}\%$, New York, for the local trade.

On Tuesday 600 tcs. of B white were reported in Chicago at 3c., and 200 tcs. A do., 3 $\frac{1}{4}\%$, delivered there, part for home and part for export trade.

On Wednesday a good business was reported in New York, all for export, at 2 $\frac{1}{4}\%$, f. o. b. for good brown, 3 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ for good yellow and bone greases, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ for white grease, at which from 700 to 800 tcs. were taken since our last, all f. o. b. prices, supposed to be for the French markets, as well as for the North of Europe and England.

STEARINES.—After opening dull and easy at the East and West have firmed up with other fats on lighter offerings and more confident holding, rather than on demand at either point. From being offered at 4 1-16c. in New York with 4c. bid late last week and early this, New York firmed up to 4 1-16c. bid by midweek and 4 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ asked, without transactions reported, while the West, from being nominal at 4c. last week, firmed up to 4c. bid early this week, and finally to 4 $\frac{1}{4}\%$, at which prices 300,000 lb were sold, chiefly at the latter, and at this writing outside prices are firmly maintained in both markets, with no further transactions reported in either, although it is said that part of these sales at the West at 4 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ were at St. Louis, but whether for candle makers, soap makers or lard refiners was not stated.

In lard stearine, however, there has been no inquiry nor business reported, as lard refiners were supplied by old purchases, and have taken few new orders for their product this week, with prices practically unchanged, though held a little firmer for city, with lard, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}\%$, and Western quoted nominally at

4 $\frac{1}{4}\%$, to arrive. Exporters have been out of the market, so far as can be learned, as deliveries on old contracts are supplying their wants.

OLEO OILS have been more active, but at lower prices, especially on off grades, with a very fair business reported in Rotterdam at 34 florins for Harrison, while about as much has been done in the off grades at 23 florins, in all about 1,000 bbls. to this writing having been reported since our last. Further than this very little can be learned of that market as to supplies, demand, or what brands were sold at this latter reduction in price, although it is supposed that 32 florins is about the bottom of the market for extras of any brand.

ANIMAL OILS have been dull, and 38@40c. for lard stock of prime city make, with no export inquiry reported, and only a very light home demand. The only thing reported outside has been a fair business in degrass, for tanners' uses, while neatsfoot and other oils have been reported unchanged at our last quotations.

Thursday's markets at all points were nominally unchanged, only 100,000 bbls. country tallow at New York and 175 hhd. city, delivered on weekly contracts at old prices being reported, with steady markets but little demand, except in oleo oil in Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Harrison's, Eastman's and Swift's extras selling at 33 florins or 1 florin off. Friday's markets were reported easy in Rotterdam at 2 florins decline for the week, as noted Thursday. After about 2,000 bbls. sold since our last at our quoted range. Later, small sales Harrison's at 34 florins, Rotterdam; 500 tierces No. 1 packers, Chicago, 3 $\frac{1}{2}\%$; No. 2 held, 2 $\frac{1}{2}\%$. London weekly sales 3@6d. off and half of 1,200 casks offered sold.

Closing New York prices were: Stearine, 4 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ nominal; Western lard stearine nominal, 4 $\frac{1}{4}\%$; oleo stearine, city, 4 1-16c. bid and 4 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ asked; yellow grease stearine, 3 5-16@3 $\frac{1}{2}\%$; white grease stearine, 3 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ @3 $\frac{1}{4}\%$; tallow stearine, nominal; oleo oil at New York, 6 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ for No. 1, 5 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ for No. 2, and 5c. for No. 3; at Rotterdam, 31@33 florins for extras; oleo stearine at Chicago, 4 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ bid, 4 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ asked; yellow grease stearine, 3 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ @3 $\frac{1}{4}\%$; white do., 3 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ nominal. City tallow, 3 $\frac{1}{4}\%$, firm; country (packages free), 3 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ @3 $\frac{1}{2}\%$; edible, 3 $\frac{1}{2}\%$; Chicago prices are: Prime packers, 3 $\frac{1}{2}\%$; country, 3 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ @3 $\frac{1}{4}\%$; No. 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}\%$. Greases—Brown, 2 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ @2 $\frac{1}{2}\%$; yellow, 2 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ @3 $\frac{1}{4}\%$; white, 3 7-16@4 $\frac{1}{4}\%$; bone and soap, 2 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ @3 $\frac{1}{4}\%$. At Chicago: 3 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ for A white, 3c. for B white, 2 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ for yellow, 2 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ @2 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ for brown and 2 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ @3c. for bone. We quote:

TO MEET MARCH 9.

The first regular meeting of the Provision Dealers' and Exporters' Association will be held in Chicago on March 9.

The work of the association is in the hands of an executive committee of fifteen. This committee will be elected at the meeting to be held on the above date, the following names having been submitted by the nominating committee for the election: A. S. White, L. F. Swift, S. L. Underwood, S. McClean, Jr., W. J. Dee, G. W. Stone, J. A. Bunnell, R. J. Jennings, Robert Shinn, W. S. Gregson, John Tredwell, J. W. Friedman, T. H. Stevens, H. N. Morris, H. J. Shields, Michael Cudahy, T. C. Edwards, O. A. Thorp, H. C. F. Zeiss, M. Pincroff, T. E. Wells, A. O. Pabst, J. A. Smith, H. Ellsworth.

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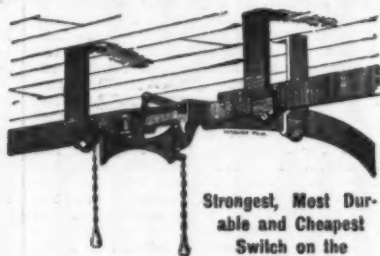
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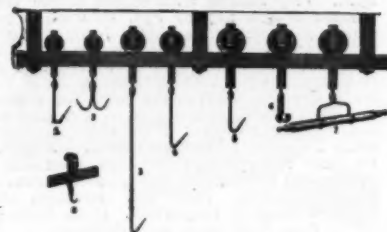


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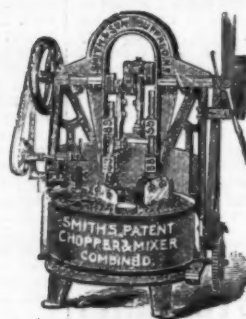


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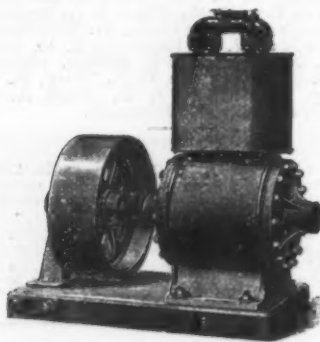
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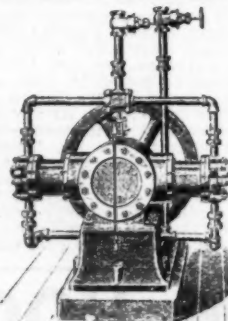
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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—There were recent sales of about 25,000 packer hides at not only full prices, but in most cases there was an advance over previous sales. The market is very strong on all grades, and a lot of spready steers of fall take off were sold at 10c. Native steers have sold at 9½c., and all other selection in proportion. It is a very unusual condition of the market when prices which were already high show an advance in February, and yet we see it now, and the pressure has been steadily upward for several months. It is true that the tanners complain bitterly and in some cases say that they will not pay the price, yet in the end they pay and take the hides, and from present appearances there is not likely to be any lower prices for some time to come. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 9¼@9½c., with late sales at both quotations. In 1894 heavy native steers sold in February at 6¼@6½c.

GRUBBY NATIVES, 8¼@8½c.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are steady and firm at 8¼@8½c., with sales at 8¼c., and asking 8½c. In 1894 February butt branded steers sold at 5½c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, 8¼@8½c., with sales mostly at 8¼c., with late sales, including light, of about 8,000, at figures as given above.

No. 1 COLORADO OR SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, 7½c., with sales of about 2,000 at that price.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, 55 lb and up, are now held at 8¼@9c., with sales of 2,000 at 9c., and 600 light of January kill at 9¼c. In February, 1894, cows sold at 4½c., just half the present price.

BRANDED COWS are in demand, and about 3,000 were taken at 8¼c.

BULLS are nominal at 8c. for natives and 5½@6c. for branded.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Country buff hides are a shade off at present writing, but in the present condition of the market it need not surprise any one if before this is in print they should be back to 8½c. or higher. The country hide market has been unsteady for the reason that tanners have been steadily fighting the ruling prices, and then the dealers themselves seem to be very undecided as to what course the market will take, and consequently they do not want to carry stock. We quote:

BUFF HIDES, 40 to 60 lb, are now offered at 8½c., though 8¼c. is what is now offered, with No. 2s at 7½c. Sales have been made at a range of ¼c. At these quotations there seems to be a good demand.

EXTREME LIGHT HIDES, 25 to 40 lb, are strong at 9c. for No. 1c, with 8½c. for No. 2s, and the market is held firm at these quotations.

NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, are now held at 8½c. for No. 1s, with 7½c. for No. 2s.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, 7c. flat.

HEAVY NATIVE COWS, 60 lb and up, are now quoted at 8¼@8½c. for No. 1s, with No. 2s at 7½@7¾c., with but little demand.

SIDE-BRANDED COWS, 7c. flat.

NATIVE BULLS, 7c. for No. 1s, with No. 2s. at 6c.

CALFSKINS, 7 to 15 lb, continue fairly firm, though just at present all the Chicago calfskin tanners are closed down, owing to labor troubles, and in consequence they are not in the market for skins, though it is expected that the shut down will not last for long. We quote:

No. 1s 11¼@11½c., with No. 2s at 9¾@10c.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, 9¼c. for No. 1s, with No. 2s at 7½c.

DEACONS steady at 40c.

SLUNKS, 20c.

HORSE HIDES steady at \$2.65@2.75.

SHEEPSKINS AND PELTS.—The packers are all sold up to kill and are firm in their asking price of 77½c.

KANSAS CITY.

The shortage in cows has developed a strong market for such hides. Branded hides are picked up as soon as offered at 8¼c., and while the big fish of the tanner pond is only willing to pay 8c., still enough of the next grade of tanners quite willing to swallow all offered at the 8¼c. Native cows of light weights are still sold at 9¼c.—a very good figure indeed at this season—for while grubs may not be so bad for sole leather, they are a detriment to a great many uses light hides are put to. Now the firm who made the 9¼c. market will only buy for prompt delivery—and hides that could be delivered in a week are passed by at this price. The firm is either very short of hides or have no faith in such prices. Such a price is a mighty good one to sell at—and packers can well afford to crowd such sales on whoever will bite to be bitten.

Colorado hides at 7½c. receiving good attention, but this price will only be paid to packers who make a close selection on their winter Texas—but when the Colorado piles are robbed of hides that rightfully belong there—both Texas and Colorado of such class shunned by the best class of tanners, unless they can be purchased at relative values. Texas at 8½c. seems rather a dizzy price—and no person can get such unless purchaser knows that the selection for that pattern is closely made—for not every hide that cometh direct from Texas, even on a bee line, can be put in the Texas pile. Texas are a little slow in sale at 8¼c., and 8½c. finds favor with very few. Butt brands are fairly sold at 8¼c., but a good many tanners yet think 8c. market not far off. Native steers have been sold at 9½c., but no large blocks—and the great majority of tanners prefer not to purchase even at 9c. If the present kill was anything of the

proportion taken off in former years very few natives would even go at 8½c. Anything over 9c. is a very fancy price indeed, and sales at 9¼c. should be made without a regret, if even a higher price obtainable afterwards—for an accumulation now would be a very bad outlook for the higher prices that packers look forward to immediately; short hides are the fashion of the day.

BOSTON.

HIDES.—The market has been very strong and sales have been made at 8½c., but with the slight weakness in the West tanners are looking for lower prices here, and 8¼@8½c. is now said to be about the quotation.

EXTREME LIGHT HIDES are a rarity, and but very few offered.

NEW ENGLAND HIDES are in small supply, and we quote 8¼@8½c., though some dealers claim 8¼c.

CALFSKINS.—The offerings are so small that though prices are firm there are hardly enough sales to establish quotations. All fresh, desirable stock is readily taken.

PHILADELPHIA.

HIDES.—We can only say of this market that it is firm with very light receipts and dealers not inclined to push sales, as they claim to be very confident that prices will not be any lower for a good while to come. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 8¼@8½c.

CITY COWS, 7½@8c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 7¼@8c.

COUNTRY COWS, 7¼@8c.

BULLS, 6@7c.

CALFSKINS.—The demand is good, especially for the heavy weights, and prices are steady and firm.

SHEEPSKINS.—All receipts are readily taken, so that the market is all cleared up.

NEW YORK.

GREEN SALTED CITY HIDES.—The market holds very firm and sales have been made of natives at 9¼c., and at that price are firm. One salter asks 9½c., and is firm at that price. These prices are for the prime

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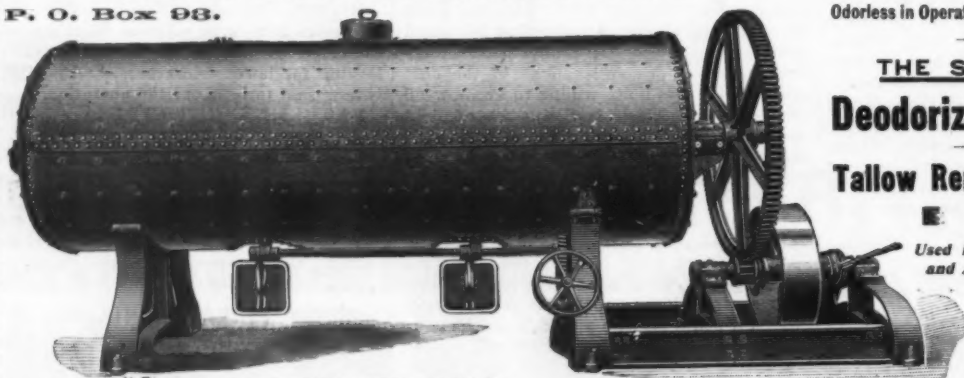
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Send for our Catalogue.

slaughter stock, but outside hides range from $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lower on each selection. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with outside natives 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9c.

GRUBBY NATIVES 1c. less than for No. 1s.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, 8@8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., with the grubby at 7@7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, 7@7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COWS, FLAT, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with but few to offer.

BULLS, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7c., flat.

COUNTRY COWS, 7@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—The receipts of calfskins are not large, and those that come in find ready sale at about 14c. per lb selected.

HORSE HIDES.—There has been perhaps a slight improvement in the demand for export, but prices remain low. We quote \$2.65 @ \$2.75 for hides with full heads and shanks. This is a very important matter, as hides that have heads or shanks off will hardly bring No. 2 price.

SUMMARY.

There is but little to be said that is new, as the market has now been steadily upward for a long time, so that now at the 1st of March, the time when hides are about the poorest of the whole year, prices are not only firm, but advancing. It is true that the late advances have been very slight, but they have been advances all the same. From present indications it seems useless to expect lower prices in the near future, for the stocks are very light as to packers and dealers, and also with tanners. Under such conditions dealers are not likely to accept lower prices. We find by comparison with 1894 that present prices are about double those of that year, and at no time in many years have winter hides sold at prices anywhere near those now ruling.

Tanners have been in a very hard position the past year, with high priced hides and low priced leather, but they now realize that their only hope is in getting more for leather, as all the leather they now have is from high priced hides. Raw stock throughout the entire list is firm and in only limited quantities, and the holders feel very confident of the future.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

We quote: Native steers, 60 lb and up, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; butt-branded steers, 60 lb and up, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; side-branded steers, 60 lb and up, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Texas steers, 60 lb and up, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Texas steers, 50 to 60 lb, 8@8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; branded cows, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; No. 1 native cows, 55 lb and up, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9c.; bulls, No. 1, 8c.; bulls, No. 2, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

Bufs, 40 to 60 lb, No. 1, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; bufes, 40 to 60 lb, No. 2, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; extreme light, 25 to 40 lb, No. 1, 9c.; extreme light, 25 to 40 lb, No. 2, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; native steers, 60 lb and up, No. 1, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; native steers, 60 lb and up, No. 2, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; side-branded steers, flat, 7c.; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, No. 1, 8@8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, No. 2, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; side-branded cows, flat, 7c.; bulls, No. 1, 7c.; bulls, No. 2, 6c.; calfskins, No. 1, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; calfskins, No. 2, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10c.; kips, No. 1, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; kips, No. 2, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; deacons, 40c.; slunks, 20c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.65@\$2.75; horse hides, No. 2, \$2.65.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; New England hides, @88 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8c.; country cows, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8c.; country bulls, 6@7c.

NEW YORK—

Native steers, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; butt-branded steers, 8@8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; side-branded steers, 7@7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; cows, flat, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; bulls, flat, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7c.; country cows, No. 1, 7@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; country calfskins, No. 1, per lb, 14c.; country calfskins, No. 2, per lb, 12c.; horse hides, \$2.65@\$2.75.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

The live stock market for past week gives hogs higher, with cattle and sheep fairly steady. Receipts at Kansas City with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Past week	32,375	70,472	22,443
Cor. week 1896	29,804	55,235	16,607
Cor. week 1895	22,811	69,767	11,359
Cor. week 1894	24,024	52,355	10,843

Receipts, with comparisons, four leading markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	47,900	186,400	61,390
St. Louis	12,000	33,000	5,500
Omaha	9,700	32,400	14,600
Kansas City	32,375	70,472	22,443

Total	101,975	322,272	103,933
Previous week	112,900	285,300	97,300
Cor. week 1896	107,000	251,800	99,300
Cor. week 1895	90,800	337,800	87,200
Cor. week 1894	104,200	274,400	86,500

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour Pack. Co.	4,444	29,811	4,807
Swift & Co.	5,730	15,957	5,491
Schwarzschild Co.	4,530	1,947	1,848
Fowler, Son & Co.	140	9,973	..
J. Doid Pack. Co.	536	6,896	276

Total	15,380	64,584	12,422
Previous week	15,836	57,554	13,084
Cor. week 1896	15,692	43,290	10,863

As usual, too many rough and half-fed cattle on market; but the good, choice, well finished cattle met with ready sale, and about half a dozen lots went to \$5. This is quite a difference in price from one year ago, when such cattle sold at \$4.25. A bunch of Hereford steers purchased by Meyer, 1,454 lb average, at \$5; another bunch of Shorthorns of 1,496 lb average at \$5, and early part of week a bunch of 1,568 lb average at \$5. Some good cattle, 1,525 lb, at \$4.85. Schwarzschild purchased some nicely finished two-year-old, 1,358 lb average at \$4.55; Krauss securing some 1,410 lb at \$4.60; United Dressed Beef some 1,154 lb average at \$4.50. A nice lot, fed with crushed corn, of 1,452 lb average, at \$4.60 to Schwarzschild.

Cows, as usual, pretty scarce, and selling well, while an occasional one went at \$3.60—good cows sold from \$2.75 to \$3.35. Heifers of 986 lb average sold at \$3.75; some 760 lb average at \$3.25. Some spayed Panhandle heifers at \$3.60. Western steers, 1,299 lb average sold at \$4.05. Some Western fed Texas of 1,188 lb average at \$3.95. Some cottonseed meal fed Texas sold to Ackerman at \$4. Some nice 1,069 lb average at \$3.60 to Armour Packing Co. Other lots meal fed, 1,146 lb average, at \$3.75; 1,050 lb average, at \$3.65. Texas cows scarce and sold at \$2.40. Feeders in good supply, and some fancy blacks of 650 lb average sold at \$4.50. Quite a number hovered at \$4.20 and \$4.35. The bulk, say, \$3.75 to \$4—though some rough lots lower—one lot of 330 head, 520 lb average, at \$2.85. We are now getting quite a number of Illinois and Minnesota cattle—they have heard of our glory, and are coming from the four points of the compass. The reports from Montana cattle ranges continue to be good, and if no worse weather strikes us we will have a good place to draw supplies from. Our Northwestern neighbors complain of a scarcity of cattle and hogs—and are much best for future supplies—and some of the packing houses, such as they are, had to shut down for want of hogs to slaughter. Export men sent to the seaboard past week 194 cars, against 173 previous week, and corresponding week 1896 only 148 cars. The purchases of shipping cattle were: Eastman 854, Schwarzschild 635, United Dressed Beef Co. 496, Kraus 569, Michael 405, Balling 331, St. Joseph Packing & Transportation Co. 156, Swift 226, Wolf 239, Hammond 148, Kauffman & S. 105. Shipment of feeders back to country 437 cars, previous week 387 cars, corresponding week 1896 only 230 cars, 1895 only 104 cars. The

official statement for January shows that the feeders shipped to country from Chicago 12,923 head, from Omaha 19,228 head, St. Louis 11,000 head; total from three, 43,151, and from Kansas City alone, 55,997; that shows well; a total of 99,148, but January, 1896, only 51,587, and January, 1895, gave 53,396.

During the past week the royal American hog climbed to the highest point in the past ten months—hogs sold at \$3.55, the highest since April last. The quality of the week fairly good—to be sure, some poor trash, as may be expected, and some pretty common ones from the South—selling below \$3, but the Southern hogs are changing rapidly for the better. Oklahoma sent some prime red hogs, which sold at \$3.45. Mexico in the market, so that Armour and Morris & Butt kept the heavy hog market at a good figure—one lot of choice—50 head, 426 lb average, sold at \$3.45. Heavy hogs for the week started out at \$3.35 to \$3.45, went down one day to \$3.32 $\frac{1}{2}$, to \$3.37 $\frac{1}{2}$, but finally closed week at \$3.35 to \$3.47 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pigs ran to extremes, up and down from \$2.70 to \$3.30 for the week—finally closing at \$2.65 to \$3.30, a range wide enough to suit all pocketbooks. Light pigs of about 200 lb were fairly steady Monday, \$3.15 to \$3.45, down Wednesday to \$3.10 to \$3.30, then Saturday \$3.20 to \$3.45. Mixed packing and prime medium started \$3.35 to \$3.47, down to \$3.30 to \$3.35, and closed the week \$3.32 to \$3.50. Tops opened at \$3.47 $\frac{1}{2}$, reached the climax Friday at \$3.55—then the Saturday packers took off the nickel and closed at \$3.50—a mighty good price with corn so plentiful. The bulk started \$3.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$3.45, gracefully declined to \$3.25 to \$3.30, and closed the record with \$3.40 to \$3.45. Altogether a good week for the farmers whose representatives both in Kansas and Missouri State Houses are still busily engaged on making laws for and cutting down the prices of "soulless corporations" like stock yards companies. The trade papers are busily engaged in picking to pieces the Government report of the number of hogs in the States—when each gives a peck at it—and each demolishes it to their own minds' satisfaction—it will prove to be just as good and correct as can be made—for just fancy what a difference a few days would make in our hog population with a million mothers giving a dozen at a pop. Hogs, however, sometimes come high—one just purchased in Illinois for the snug sum of \$3,600. It took a corporation of eight men to dare run such a risk—that hog rejoices in the name of "Look Me Over"—well, a great many persons would look him over several times before purchasing at this particular "figger." Shipments for the week footed up to 5,230 hogs, largest shipments in one week for past six months. Twenty-one cars went to Mexico, Ottumwa 8, New York City 11 cars, Milwaukee 4 and Paterson 1 car. It is estimated our hogs for February will break all former records for numbers—say, 16,000 over 1896 and 29,000 over 1895. So far this year Chicago shows a gain of 176,000 hogs over 1896.

The sheep market was, taking the week as a whole, strong in prices. Quite a number of the arrivals went straight to Swift and Company, and not sold here, coming from their feeding ranches—they have quite a number of such in various States—so that these large slaughterers are independent in a great measure of the consignments made to the stock yards by private shippers. If the market not well supplied, or price too high—they have their own flocks to draw from. The stock for the week mostly fed Westerns and good quality. A few native lambs sold at \$4.60 of 91 lb average, some 500 head of Colorado lambs, 71 lb average, sold \$4.50 to Swift and Company; over 500 head of alfalfa fed lambs from Colorado of 67 lb average at \$4.40; 500 New

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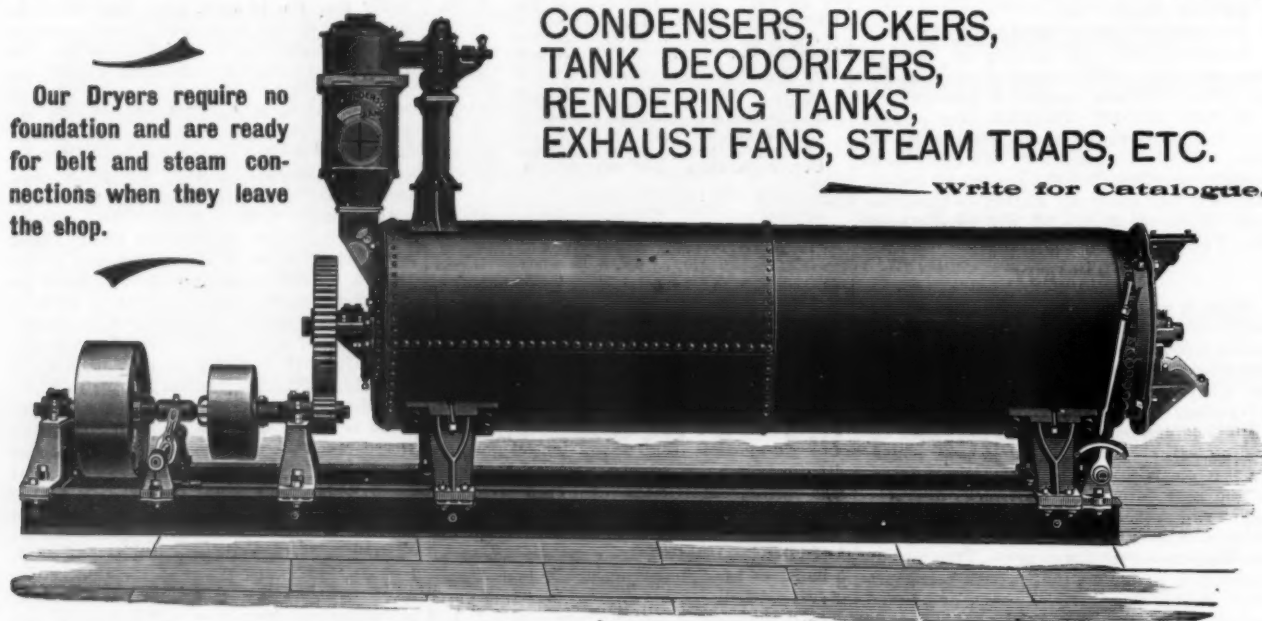
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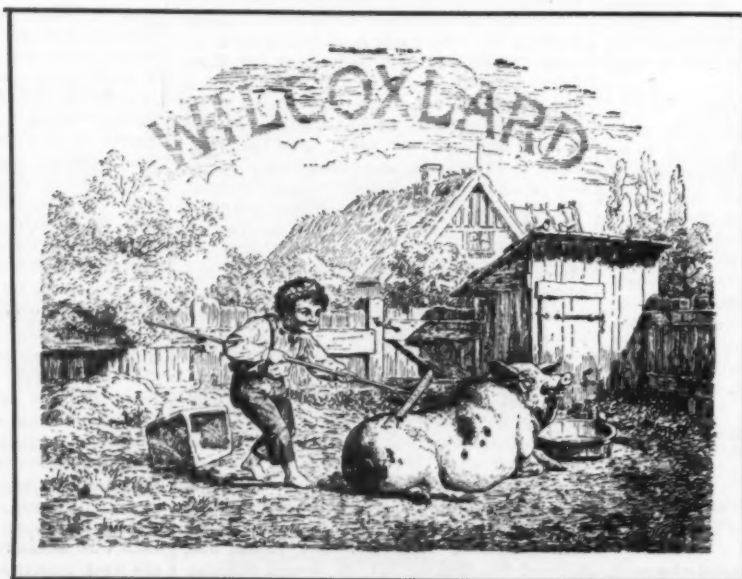


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Mexican lambs, 64 lb average, at \$4.30; 500 New Mexican lambs, 60 lb average, at \$4.25. Some Colorado yearlings, 91 lb average, at \$4. Some mixed lots Texas at \$3.50. Mexicans at \$3.70. Some Kansas ewes at \$3.25. Some Colorado wethers, 97 lb average, at \$3.85. Some Colorado muttons, 107 lb average, at \$3.80. It would seem as if the months of January and February will break all former months' records in receipts of sheep—there will be a gain of some 25,000 over January and February, 1896, some 27,000 over 1895, some 69,000 over 1894, while our great rival, Chicago, will give a decrease of some 33,000 head, and unless signs fail, a decrease in cattle for same time, 61,000 head.

RECENT PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

577,361 — BELT FASTENER. Chas. C. Douglass, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor of one-half to Chas. E. Hayes, same place. Filed March 10, 1896. Serial No. 582,545. (No model.)

577,289 — FLUID PRESSURE REGULATOR. William C. Downward, Wilmington, Del. Filed Nov. 5, 1896. Serial No. 611,105. (No model.)

577,359 — APPARATUS FOR HEATING AND DRYING.—John C. Cousins, Arlington, Mass., assignor to the New England Turbine & Fuel Company, of Maine. Filed July 10, 1896. Serial No. 598,640. (No model.)

577,175 — APPARATUS FOR THAWING BLOCKS OF MANUFACTURED ICE FROM MOLDS. Robert R. Reynolds and Ben M. Kirker, Cincinnati, O. Filed Oct. 14, 1895. Serial No. 565,692. (No model.)

577,328 — REFRIGERATING APPARATUS. William F. Singer, New York, N. Y., assignor to the American Electric Cold supply Company of Maine. Filed April 20, 1896. Renewed Jan. 23, 1897. Serial No. 620,490. (No model.)

577,327 — CAR REFRIGERATING APPARATUS. William F. Singer, New York, N. Y. Filed Oct. 7, 1895. Serial No. 564,928. (No model.)

577,293 — REFRIGERATOR. Lucius H. Frink, Rock Island, Ill. Filed March 24, 1896. Serial No. 584,624. (No model.)

577,394 — COTTONSEED HULLER AND SEPARATOR. Cornelius Young, Selma, Ala., assignor to the Cotton States Machinery Co., same place. Filed May 7, 1896. Serial No. 590,564. (No model.)

577,190 — FURNACE GRATE. Henry E. Longwell, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company, Orange, N. J. Filed Sept. 26, 1894. Serial No. 524,139. (No model.)

PACKERS' ATTENTION.

We would call attention to the advertisement, page 29, in this issue for proposals for supplying fresh and salt meats to the Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn.

WHAT'S THE USE OF ADVERTISING? I DON'T WANT ANY MORE BUSINESS.

Our representatives occasionally hear the foregoing replies. If it be true that you really do not want to extend your business, then you have furnished us with a very excellent reason why advertising should not interest you. If you are satisfied to permit your competitors to take away some of the business which you now have, do not advertise by any means—at all events not in

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WEEKLY REVIEW.

A HOLIDAY, WAITING MARKET,

is about all there has been the past week to note in this trade. Exporters have practically been out of sight at New York and at Southern ports, as freights have been scarce from both for the next twenty-five or thirty days, and orders seem to have been equally scarce, except for small lots on orders and to fill old contracts. The reason of this is said to be that the English markets can supply Egyptian oil to Mediterranean ports cheaper than it can be shipped from this side, and that we have simply gotten the "leavings." Yet holders have been firm and offerings light on continued reduced production at the South and small arrivals at the North, with 23½¢ bid, though nothing has been reported throughout the week at under 23¼¢@24¢. for prime summer yellow, while other grades have been almost nominal at New York, except crude at 20¢@20½¢. in barrels, and winter oil at 20¢., in which latter there has been a fair business. Crude in bulk at the South has been held very firmly at 16¢., with light offerings at that, even on the Atlantic coast, with a fair business done by New York refiners, all at that price, excepting one car at 15½¢. from a high freight point. There is no other feature in the market, so far as business is concerned, though crude is held in the Mississippi Valley at 16½¢. at some points and at 17¢. at others, with no transactions reported for Western refiners, during the week. The situation has in no wise changed and the market seems to be entirely a waiting one, in which holders seem confident of the future of prices, based not only upon limited stocks and reduced production, but upon the firmer position into which other soap stocks seem to be getting, not only here, but abroad, lard having shown increased firmness on the now generally increasing belief in a short hog supply, so far at least as numbers are concerned, though possibly not so far as the production of lard goes, as that has been much larger this season per hog than the average of former years. Yet the low price is stimulating consumption and stocks are not burdensome, compared with years previous to last, while on other products than lard they are comparatively light for the end of the

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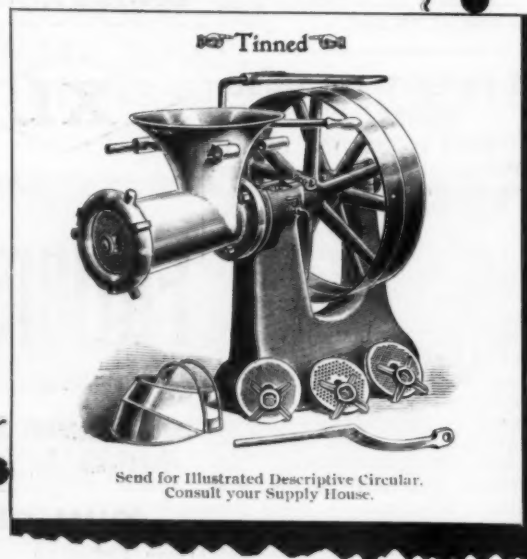
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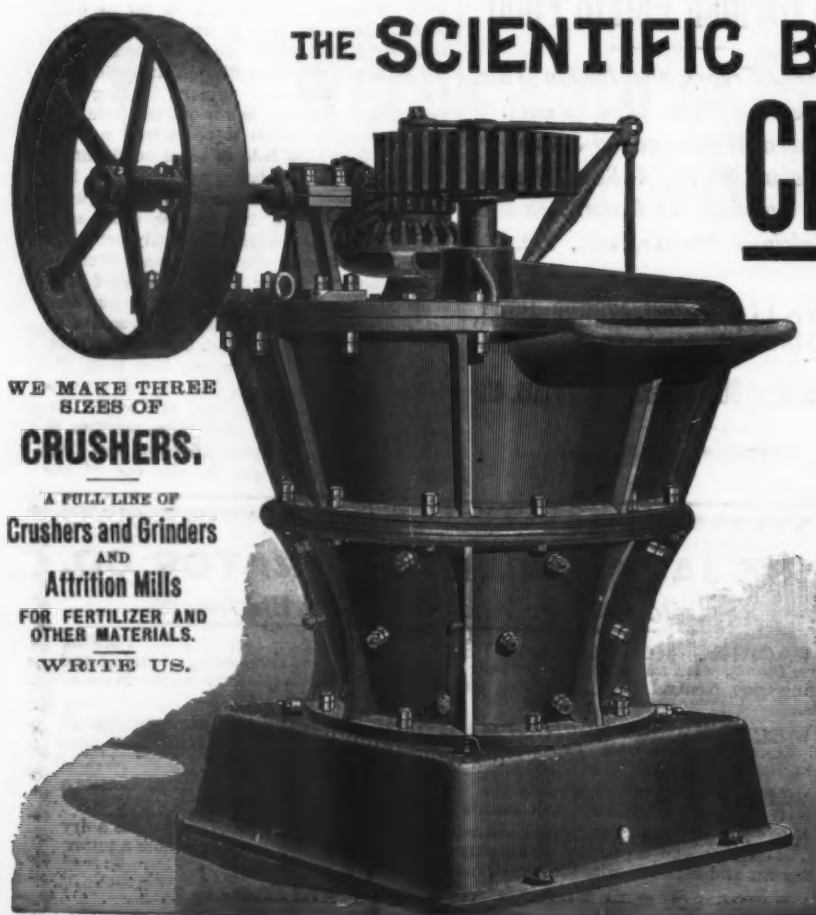
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packing season. As noted in our last, the Government crop report on hogs was the lightest in eleven years, or about 40,000,000, though the trade does not yet seem to comprehend what this means, as this period includes the short crop year, when Cudahy run his successful deal; and although he failed before carrying it through, the prices of hog products went out on that crop, at the highest point of the season, proving his position correct. Should the Government estimate, therefore, of less hogs this year than the year on which this deal was run, prove true, we are liable to see a repetition, though on a much lower price scale, of that year's market, when, it will be remembered, the packers were all against the bull and on the bear side, except Cudahy, as they have all been, without exception, on the bear side this year. Should, therefore, bull markets be experienced in hog products of any kind, lard is bound to follow, and cotton oil would sympathize. In addition to this, the English markets have come in on city tallow this week, and taken some 600 to 700 hhds. at $3\frac{1}{4}$ c., which was an unexpected improvement in the situation abroad, and takes that market out of the slough in which it has been sinking for the last few months, without any help from France, which has been looked to as about the only probable source of relief. Not only this, but greases have been taken hold of by exporters the past week both at the East and West more freely, for both the English and Continental markets, chiefly the latter, showing that the glut of soap stocks in both sections is being reduced, if not depleted. These no doubt are as potent reasons for the confidence by holders of cotton oil as the present supply of and demand for the latter. But all taken together, the situation appears to be stronger, and although dull at the moment, is likely to strengthen with any increase in demand, which is probable in the near future. Transactions for the week have been as follows:

On Saturday last 3 tanks crude at Atlantic coast 16c., 400 bbls. winter oil, New York, 29c.; 100 bbls. prime yellow at 24c., spot, and 200 of crude in bbls. at $20\frac{1}{2}$ c., the latter for export.

On Tuesday 600 bbls. more winter oil sold at 29c. in New York, 2 tanks of crude at Atlantic coast 16c., with no quotations from New Orleans or Galveston on refined, or sales reported there.

On Wednesday 3 cars of tank crude sold at 16c. at coast mills, and 1 at $15\frac{1}{4}$ c. from a high freight point, to come to New York; 600 bbls. prime summer yellow at $23\frac{1}{4}$ c., early March, and 400 bbls. for later March and early April at 24c., and 100 to 200 off yellow at 23c. There has nothing been reported so far in butter oil, and only joblots of white oil within the range of $26\frac{1}{2}$ to 27c. for both.

(FOR LATER REPORT SEE PAGE 37.)

A cottonseed oil mill will be built at Roanoke Rapids, N. C., by H. B. Driscoll.

R. J. Hand can give information in reference to a cottonseed oil mill near San Antonio, Texas.

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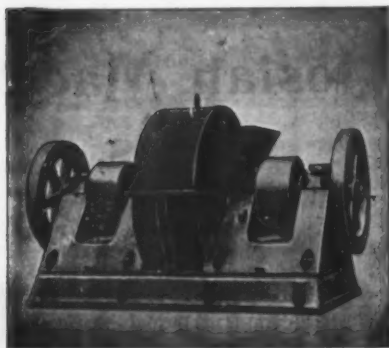
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Index to Ads. on Page 8.



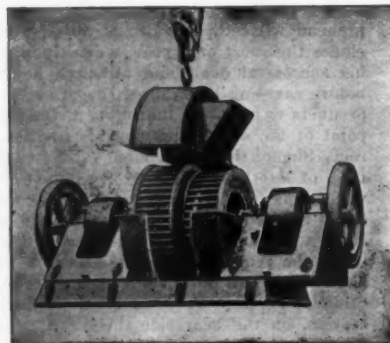
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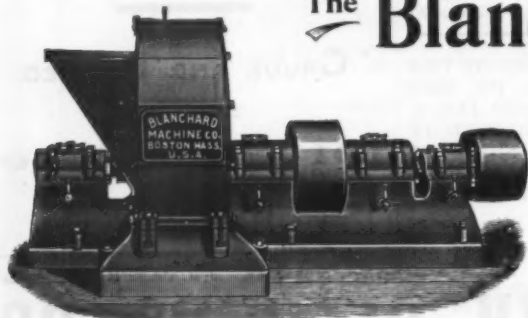
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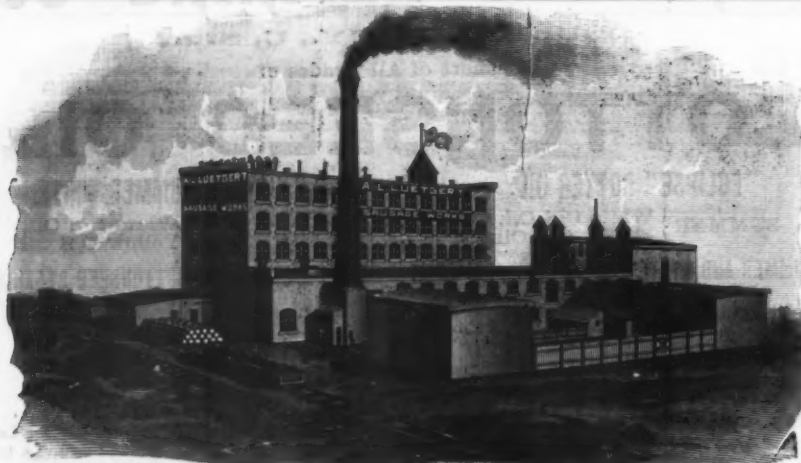
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CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

The market for the past week has rested steady, but with a very firm undertone. The close on Wednesday was particularly strong, from the fact that wheat was weak and sold off nearly 2c. a bushel, but it had no effect at all on provisions. Pork and lard sold up 10c. and ribs 5c., to 7½c., and closed at nearly the top. Baldwin & Farnum were again good buyers, and it looks as though they had started in on quite a bull campaign. Swift and Company, the International and the Continental were largely on the buying side. Tuesday Swift bought a line of about 20,000 bbls. pork from \$7.95 to \$8. The cash demand for green and sweet pickled goods is very good, the packers themselves being good buyers. Hog receipts were 4,000 under the estimates, and it certainly looks as though the big run was over. The average weight of the hogs received last week was 239 lb., against 252 lb. a month ago, indicating that we are now getting the eight months' hogs. The stocks of lard are large, but there is undoubtedly a big short interest in the market, and a further advance would probably cause them to cover. Any pronounced effort that way would result in a scramble and decidedly higher prices. The situation looks now as though the principal packers were working on the long side, and willing to see an advance. They certainly are not fighting the market as they were a short time ago. Mr. Chapin, manager of the provision department of Norton & Worthington, estimates that the stocks of provisions on March 1 will contain 110,000 bbls. new mess pork, 50,000 bbls. old, 246,000 tcs. lard and 29,000,000 lb short ribs. This will show an increase of 13,000 bbls. new pork and a decrease of about the same amount of old; an increase of 22,000 tcs. lard, and 2,000,000 lb of ribs. The predicted changes are not large, with the exception of lard, and around present prices a good deal is being used by soap makers. A summary of the whole situation would certainly favor the long side of the market, and we strongly advise buying provision on any weak spots.

RANGE OF PRICES.**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18.**

PORK—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	7.90	8.00	7.90	8.00
July.....	8.05	8.12½	8.05	8.12½
LARD—				
May.....	3.95	4.00	3.95	4.00
July.....	4.02½	4.07½	4.02½	4.07½
RIBS—				
May.....	4.05	4.12½	4.05	4.12½
July.....	4.15	4.17½	4.15	4.17½

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

PORK—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	8.05	8.12½	8.02½	8.02½
July.....	8.22½	8.25	8.15	8.15
LARD—				
May.....	4.00	4.10	4.00	4.05
July.....	4.10	4.20	4.10	4.12½
RIBS—				
May.....	4.12½	4.17½	4.10	4.12½
July.....	4.20	4.25	4.20	4.20

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

PORK—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	8.00	7.90	7.95	7.97½
July.....	8.10	8.12½	8.10	8.10

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M. J. WEIL, Manager Cash Provision Department.

LARD—				
May.....	4.02½	4.05	4.02½	4.02½
July.....	4.10	4.15	4.10	4.12½
RIBS—				
May.....	4.10	4.10	4.07½	4.07½
July.....	4.17½	4.20	4.15	4.17½

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

PORK—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	7.95	8.00	7.92½	7.95
July.....	8.12½	8.12½	8.07½	8.07½
LARD—				
May.....	4.00	4.02½	3.97½	4.00
July.....	4.10	4.10	4.07½	4.07½
RIBS—				
May.....	4.05	4.10	4.05	4.07½
July.....	4.17½	4.17½	4.12½	4.15

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

PORK—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	8.00	8.05	7.92½	8.02½
July.....	8.10	8.15	8.05	8.12½
LARD—				
May.....	4.00	4.12½	4.00	4.12½
July.....	4.10	4.22½	4.10	4.22½
RIBS—				
May.....	4.10	4.12½	4.07½	4.12½
July.....	4.20	4.22½	4.20	4.22½

CASH PROVISIONS.

Market for cash provisions very strong and difficult to fill orders at current quotations. There has been quite a boom in S. P. picnic hams. Skinned hams in good demand and firm. D. S. bellies scarce and wanted at ¾c. over May ribs. We quote: S. P. hams, 8-10 average, 9½c.; 10-12, 9c.; 12-14, 8½c.; 14-16, 8½c.; 18-20, 7½c.; skinned 18-20, 8½c.; clear bellies, 8-10, 5½c.; 10-12, 5c.; S. P. picnics, 5-6, 5½c.; 6-7, 5½c.; 7-8, 5½c.; 8-10, 5c.; 10-12, 4½c.; N. Y. shoulders, 8-10, 5c.; 12-14, 4½c.; green hams, 10-12, 8½c.; 12-14, 8½c.; 14-16, 7½c.; 18-20, 7½c.; skinned 18-20, 7½c.; green picnics, 5-6, 5c.; 6-8, 4½c.; 8-10, 4½c.; N. Y. shoulders, 8-10, 4½c.; 10-12, 4½c.; clear bellies, 8-10, 5½c.; 10-12, 5½c.; D. S. short clears, 40-50, 4½c.; 50-60, 4½c.; D. S. ribs, 40-50, 4.15; 50-60, 4.05; clear D. S. bellies, 14-16, 4½c.; 18-20, 4½c.; 20-25, 4½c.

TIPS ON THE MARKET.

The present basis of prices for provisions were made largely on the assumption that the receipts of hogs after Jan. 1 would be enormous. Although we have had liberal runs, they are far behind expectations so far, and the quality received now appears to be from the new crop. The cash trade so far this year has been much better than for the corresponding time last season, and there is every reason to believe that trade in hog products will be good and provisions do better this year than last, particularly in the South. From present indications, the report of stocks

in Chicago March 1 will show small increase over a month ago. The packers seem to be friendly to provisions, and we believe purchases made now will show a good profit later on.—Tredwell & Simpson.

Mr. N. J. Weil, of W. E. Webber & Co., is very bullish on provisions. He says the South will be good buyers of meats this year as early as March, as they have very few hogs and hardly any corn. All cuts of meats outside of the speculation cuts very scarce and advancing. Last year dry salted bellies were a drag on the market, 12, 14 and 16 av. selling about May rib price to a discount this year; ¾ over May ribs is bid for 12 and 5/8 over for 14 and 3/8 to 1/2 over for 16 av. Extra shorts last year sold ¾ under May ribs. Now they are only 20c. under. Green meats of all kinds very scarce and higher, 8-10 av., green picnics 4½ bid, hams 16 av. 7½, shoulders 4½ and 1/2. Trade is good in all sections of the West and buyers already for certain cuts of dry salt meats. He advises buying provisions anyway. Keep off the short side for the present.

The market on sweet-pickled meats this week shows some very strong features, particularly regarding picnic hams, these having sold within the last few days at the highest price paid in many months; 4½ is bid for 11 av.; picnics loose, by prominent packers, and 8-9 and 8-10 av. are now held at 5½ in tierces. No. 2 picnics sold at 5c. packed, and there is an unusual trade for all averages, both firsts or seconds. The foreign trade is buying all averages of picnics quite extensively at the advanced prices. Skinned hams also very strong, selling freely the last day or two at 8¼ for the first time in some months. One or two lots were sold as high as this two or three weeks ago, but that price was not quotably the market, and they were obtainable then at lower figures. Considerable trade has been done also in heavy averages, both of green and cured hams, both for nearby and future deliveries, and prices

(Continued on page 33.)



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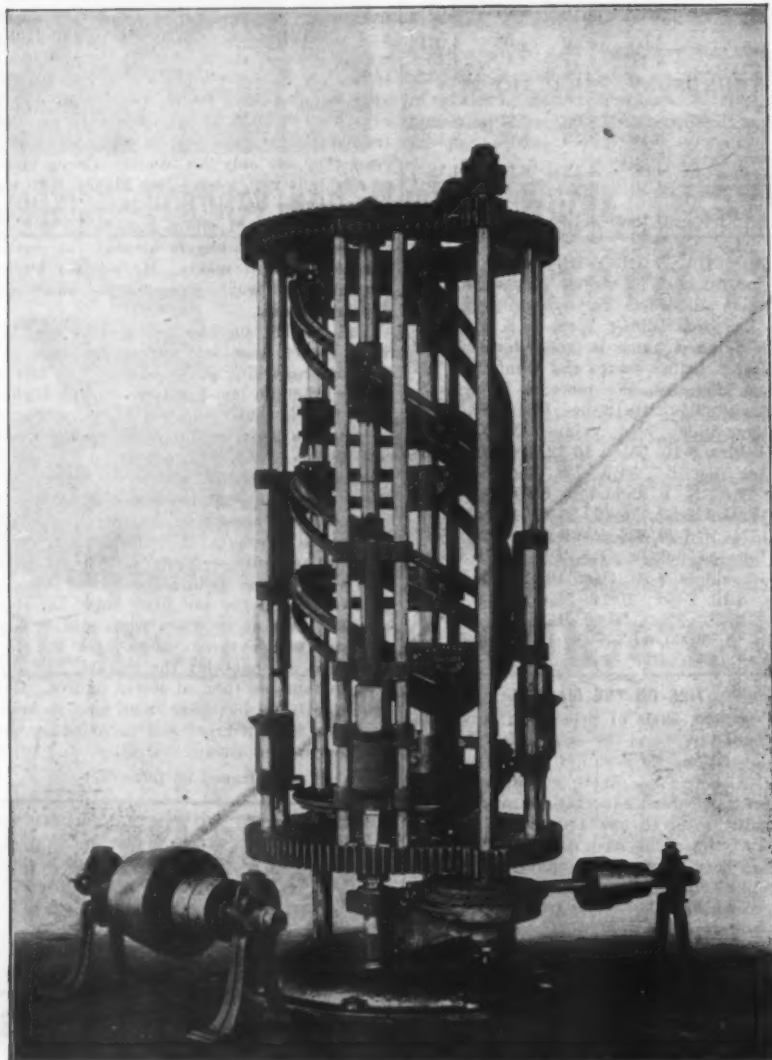
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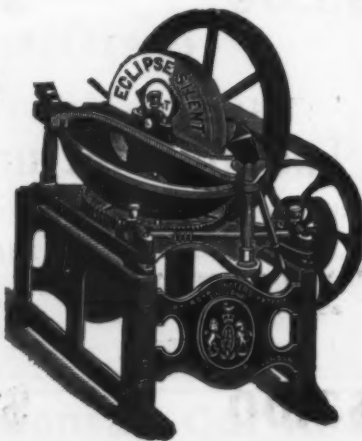
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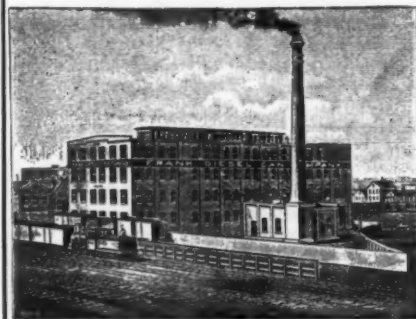
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—"About Beef Extract."
" 16, 1897.—"On Cutting Meats (Pork)."
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—"American Swine."
" 30, 1897.—"American Swine." No. 2.
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" 20, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in P'king Houses." No. 2.

PROPER VENTILATION IN PACKING HOUSES.

No. 3.

APPLICATIONS OF FANS.

Having briefly explained the principles underlying drying and ventilation by means of currents of air, we will now notice some of the places where this system can be advantageously applied.

We have casually mentioned the fertilizer department in a previous issue, and undoubtedly the system can be used to great advantage there in the drying of hard bones, hoofs, horns, etc. The method generally used is to lay the bones, etc., directly on steam pipes. This requires a great deal of room, a great deal of time and a great deal of steam, besides producing, very often, indifferent results.

Those bones lying directly upon the steam pipes become too hot, and owing to the bones piled on top of them, there is no opportunity for circulation, and they become overheated without drying, making an unsightly looking product. I have in mind a case where horn piths from the bottom contained 17 per cent. moisture, while those on the top exposed to the air contained but 6 per cent. Also an instance during a time of heavy killing when the horn piths had to be piled very thick on the coils to dispose of the product, in which, after one night's drying, they contained 25 per cent. moisture, and it required two days' drying to bring the moisture down to 12 per cent. The killing being heavy, all the coils were overburdened, and there was not circulation enough to carry off the moisture as it was evaporated. With a proper system of circulation and a properly arranged room every individual bone, pith, etc., could be brought into contact with the air, and in the same space and with probably only one-half as much steam, the whole product could have been dried, I dare say, in six to ten hours.

I have frequently seen hoofs ruined by overheating from lying directly on the coils. Thighs, buttocks, shins, and the better class of bones must be dried slowly and at a low temperature, or there is danger of them cracking. By the means of the current of air system they can be dried with cold air, thus insuring sound bones of the best appearance.

In the manufacture of oleo it is well known that to produce good results the greatest cleanliness must prevail with all appliances. In this department the press cloths are usually washed in caustic soda solutions, and after wringing hung in hot rooms to dry. Oleo being very difficult to saponify, and proper phins not being taken in rinsing, it often happens that considerable grease remains in the cloths. These cloths are then taken to one of

the crude drying rooms generally found, where the main idea of the attendant seems to be to see how hot he can get the room. In order to get the room hot he generally closes all openings, and thus the cloths are exposed to a very high heat for several hours, during which time any soapy and greasy matter remaining in the cloths decomposes and becomes rancid. These cloths when again used impart a bad flavor to the oil. I have in mind a case where the oil kept coming "off" in taste and odor, and many things were tried to stop it without avail. At last the trouble was traced to this source, and was rectified at once by better rinsing of the cloths and drying at a low temperature. With a properly constructed drying room the cloths can easily be dried by a current of air at a low temperature, and even should any small amounts of fat or soap remain in them it will not be decomposed and impart a bad flavor to the oil.

SAUSAGES IN THE COOL ROOM.

In putting sausage in the cool room you should take care that the heat of the cool room is properly ventilated. When the relatively warm sausages go in the cool room they immediately begin to give off moisture; and the air becomes saturated with moisture, the moisture finally settling again on the sausages. It may not be very apparent, though it furnishes sufficient moisture to the sausages to cause them to become wet and slimy when they are taken from the cool room. Proper ventilation in the cool room and proper care also that the change from the warm air into the cold is not too sudden will greatly obviate your trouble.

In taking the sausages from the cool room and getting them ready for shipment in the summer time, the sausages should be allowed to remain hanging up in a well-ventilated room of ordinary temperature, thus enabling the sausages to gradually assume the ordinary temperature under conditions which will allow any depositive moisture of the sausages to give off again. If the sausages are closely packed when they strike the warm air, the moisture which will invariably deposit on such cold sausages has no opportunity to evaporate again, thus causing the sausages to become wet and finally slimy.

The object is, in the cooling as well as in the warming of the sausages, to enable same to make the change gradually, and while the air has a free access to the sausages, enabling any deposit of moisture to be given off to the air again; but under all circumstances we would advise you to try Koenig's salt. While this salt will not prevent the sausages from getting wet, it will prevent them from getting slimy. Proper care in the handling of the sausages when putting them in the cool room and taking them out again will prevent them from getting wet.

OUR BLUE BOOK.

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See circular elsewhere in this issue.

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See circular elsewhere in this issue.

A London butcher who put up the royal arms over his shop on the strength of having sold some beef to Queen Victoria, has been prosecuted by the "Incorporated Association of Her Majesty's Warrant Holders (Limited)," and fined.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS or ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a *nom de plume* to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

V. O. F., MINNEAPOLIS.—The highest premium on gold was paid during the war in 1864, when \$100 sold at \$285.

QUESTIONER, TRENTON.—(A) The yearly average price for mess pork in 1883 was \$19.32½, for lard \$9.67½; in 1896 it was \$7.57½ for mess pork and \$4.32½ for lard. (B) 1883 was the highest for thirteen years, 1896 the lowest.

C. G. S., PITTSBURG.—To make short rib sides the backbone should be taken out, henchbone and breastbone sawed or cut down smooth and even with the face of side; feather of bladebone not to be removed, and no incision (pocket) to be made in the side.

"WEARY WALKER," IOWA.—The rules of the Chicago Board of Trade say that "standard prime steam lard" should be solely the product of the trimmings and other fat parts of hogs, rendered in tanks by direct application of steam, and without subsequent change in grain or character by the use of agitators or other machinery, except as such change may unavoidably come from transportation. It must have proper color, flavor and soundness for keeping, and no material which has been salted must be included. The name and location of the renderer and the grade of lard shall be plainly branded on each package at the time of packing.

HOG RAISER.—A little flour of sulphur administered to the hogs in any way the most convenient once or twice per week would go far (if not altogether) to prevent cholera and other diseases peculiar to hogs, and which so often destroy such large quantities of them.

PEPSIN, PHILADELPHIA.—Pepsin is a ferment, being the agent by which a portion of the food which is taken into the stomach is dissolved and fitted for assimilation. It is obtained from the lining or mucous membranes of the stomachs of various animals—that from the stomach of the hog being generally preferred. The method of the manufacture of pepsin is fully described in our *Pork Packers' Handbook and Directory*. Fill out the coupon on page 31 and forward it to us, whereupon we shall send you a copy of it. (2) You are quite correct in your views of the matter you refer to.

EXPORTER, NEW YORK.—The exports of provisions (including bacon, cured beef, hams, lard, pork and tallow) in 1894 amounted to \$97,531,393.

PACKER, BOSTON.—The storage rates in Chicago for the speculative articles of provisions are as follows: Mess pork, 6c. per barrel per month; lard, 10c. per tierce per month; short rib sides, 10c. per 100 lb for the first month, and 5c. for each subsequent month.

LIVE STOCK, DUBUQUE.—The receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at Kansas City last year were respectively as follows: 5,665,000, 13,060,000 and 5,530,000. In 1890 the receipts were as follows: Cattle, 6,095,000; hogs, 13,161,000; sheep, 3,156,000.

LARD, NEW YORK.—The stocks of lard held in New York City on Jan. 1, 1882, were 77,200 tcs.; in Chicago, 125,000 tcs.

E. T. B., TORONTO.—To clean tripe, it should first be well washed with plenty of clean water, after which it should be put in a tub containing clean water, to every gallon of which has been added one-half pound

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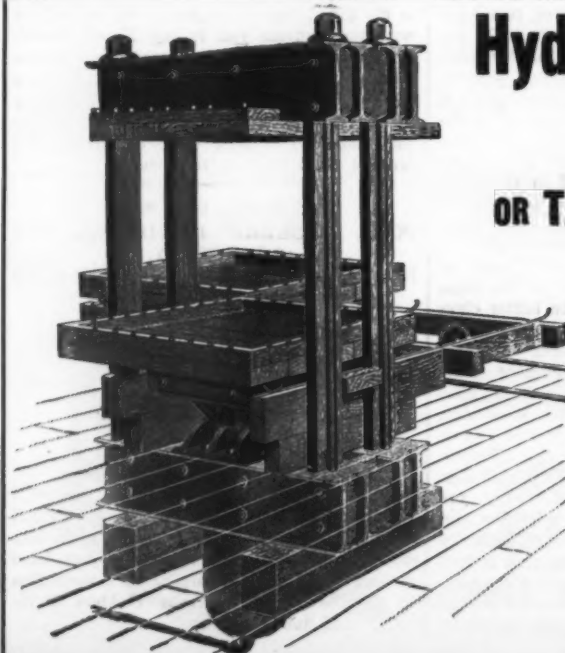
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TECHNICAL.

quickstone lime. The tripe should stand in this liquor for about twelve hours, and must then be scraped to remove black specks. Rinse well with plenty of clean, cold water. Boil in salt and water until sufficiently cooked.

SUBSCRIBER, MONTREAL.—In answer to your query in reference to the cost of the packed product of the hog, in comparison with the prices paid for the live, hog, etc.: Mess pork is not put up at the New York market at present, except special buyances at fancy prices. The cutting business has been a losing business of late at the New York market, and at wholesale prices money is being lost, but the market begins to look stronger for the product. The cutting business has got down to a jobbing and retail business mostly, and for that reason very little pork is being cut for the present.

All the former methods for calculating the outcome prices of pork or lard have no proper application to modern processes of manufacture by which valuable parts of the hog that were formerly thrown away are now utilized for many purposes, so that there is no longer any relative comparative value between one part of the product and another. Demand for special articles becomes eclectic from year to year. Comparisons are futile. It is so in other lines of business. For instance, the rule was current for many years that tallow sold at a cent a pound above lard.

IN LINE WITH SECRETARY MORTON'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

A measure has been reported in Congress by Chairman Wadsworth, of the Committee on Agriculture, regarding meat inspection, which follows out one of the recommendations of Secretary Morton on this subject, which latter was published in full in this paper last week.

It is more than doubtful whether time can be found for passing the bill at the present session, but it is likely, it is said, to become a law during the next Congress. Its purpose is the division of the cost of meat inspection between the government and the packers. The average cost of this meat inspection by the Bureau of Animal Industry is 5 cents for each carcass of cattle, 2c. each for carcasses of calves, sheep and swine, and 5 cents for microscopic examination of each carcass or piece of pork. Under the present system the whole expense is borne by the general public, and the committee declare that the scale of fees as provided by this bill is just and equitable, alike to the owner of the abattoir, the packer and shipper, and to the general public. The proposed bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to charge for inspection at the rates of 3 cents per carcass for cattle, 1 cent per carcass for sheep and swine and other animals, and 3 cents per carcass or piece of pork examined microscopically; and for meat or other animal products reinspected at packing houses other than where slaughtered he shall charge at the rate of 1 cent for each 100 lb or fraction thereof. The measure authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to maintain an inspection system for meat intended to be shipped from one State to another or to any foreign country, and provides that "hereafter no meats, whether fresh, salted, or canned, shall be accepted for the use of the army or navy of the United States unless said meats bear the tags, brands, or other marks provided by the Secretary of Agriculture for the identification of meat which has been inspected and found free from disease, wholesome, and fit for human food, except in cases of emergency when the public exigencies require the immediate delivery of meats which cannot be so inspected."

MANUFACTURE OF GLUE

The following articles on the above subject have appeared in "The National Provisioner" on the dates named:

APRIL 25, 1896—	"Points on Glue Making."
" "	"About Liming of Glue Stock."
MAY 2, "	"About Glue Stock."
" 8, "	"Glues for Various Purposes."
" 16, "	"Waste of Glue Material."
" 23, "	"Points About the Water for Glue Factories."
" 30, "	"About Nettings for Drying Glues."
JUNE 6, "	"About Coloring Glue."
" 13, "	"Clarifying Glues."
" 20, "	"Glue in Coolers."
" 27, "	"About Drying of Glue."
JULY 4, "	"About Bone Glue."
" 11, "	"About Raw Material for Making Gelatine."
" 18, "	"The Leaching of Hard Bones and Horn Piths."
" 26, "	"How to Economize Acid for the Manufacture of Gelatine."
AUG. 1, "	"Cooking of Gelatine."
" 8, "	"Utilization of By-Products from the Manufacture of Gelatine."
" 22, "	"The Temperature for Cooking Glue."
" 29, "	"About Isinglass."
SEPT. 12, "	"The Bleaching of Glue."
" 19, "	"Preservatives for Glue."
" 26, "	"About the Foaming of Glue."
OCT. 3, "	"How to Make Sweet Glues."
" 10, "	"About New Glue Tests."
" 17, "	"Recent Improvements and Inventions in the Manufacture of Glue."
" 31, "	"About the Cracking of Glued Joints."
NOV. 7, "	"About the Cutting of Glue."
" 21, "	"About Hair from Glue Making."
DEC. 5, "	"Utilization of By-Products in the Manufacture of Glue."
" 12, "	"The Evaporation of Glue in Vacuum Pans."
" 19, "	"The Use of Vacuum Pans for the Concentration of Glue Liquor."
" 26, "	"About Evaporators."
JAN. 2, "	"About Evaporators," No. 2.
" 16, "	"About Evaporators," No. 3.
" 30, "	"About Evaporators," No. 4.
FEB. 13, "	"About Evaporators," No. 5.

ABOUT EVAPORATORS.

(Continued.)

No. 6.

The defects of the various types of evaporators have been pointed out. It remains to show the good and essential points which an evaporator should have in order to meet modern requirements.

The evaporator should cause no loss of the material by entrainment. To meet this requirement there should be a sufficiently large vapor area immediately above the boiling liquid. The travel of the vapor while it still contains liquid particles should be slow. The separation of the liquid and the vaporized portions should take place immediately above the boiling liquid.

The heating surface must always be completely covered with the boiling liquid in order to prevent any baking and burning.

The layer of boiling liquid should be as low as possible, as far as compatible with the previous condition and with the requirements of practical construction. This insures evaporation with the greatest possible ease and economy; the engines and pumps instead of working against a heavy back pressure, either exhaust into a partial vacuum or against a pressure that is scarcely perceptible.

The vapor from one effect must be completely condensed on the heating surface of the next, thus utilizing the heat to the last degree.

The heating surface must be easily get-at-able, and must be so arranged that both sides of the heating tubes can be readily cleaned. The heating surface should consist of tubes of a relatively small diameter; the boiling liquid surrounding the tubes, the steam inside

of them. This arrangement makes the tubes practically self cleaning.

The heating tubes must be so arranged that it is practically impossible for leaks to occur from expansion or contraction; if, however, a leak should occur, it must be possible to repair same quickly and without disturbing any other tubes but the leaking ones.

The flow of the liquor which is to be concentrated should be a continuous one, i. e., the weak liquor should enter the apparatus at one point, pass through the apparatus and leave it at another point concentrated to the desired density. The weak liquor should have no chance to be mixed with the liquor which has already been concentrated to a certain degree, thus insuring the constant flood and preventing any liquor to remain in the apparatus longer than other portions of it; i. e., to expose it for a longer period to the effect of the heat in the apparatus.

There should be no necessity of pumping the liquor between the effects, nor to pump the liquor from the last effect and return it to the first effect. Once passing through the apparatus must be sufficient to concentrate the liquor to the desired point.

It must be possible and easy to regulate—within reasonable limits—the concentration of the liquor as it is pumped out of the last effect.

These last conditions will allow concentrating the liquor as far as desired while exposing it during a minimum space of time to the effects of the heat.

An essential point in a satisfactory evaporator is that it be provided with means (peep holes) by which the operation of the apparatus can be observed at any time desired. The peep holes should permit the interior of the apparatus to be observed in every part. Without an opportunity to watch the interior of the apparatus the risk of great loss of material is always existing. Evaporators lacking such arrangement have a very serious defect.

The evaporator should be substantially constructed and of material which resists the chemical corroding action of the liquor to be concentrated. The apparatus should not be easily disarranged and gotten out of order. The operation of the evaporator should not require the care and attention of a mechanical genius nor of specially skilled labor. A fairly intelligent workman should be able to operate such apparatus, producing as good results as attainable.

If all these conditions are fulfilled the evaporator conforms to the reasonable requirements of a satisfactory, safe and reliable modern evaporator.

(To be Continued.)

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Among the exports from the United States for the week ending Feb. 23 were the following: 15,254 gallons of lard oil, 360 gallons of linseed oil, 370,444 gallons of cottonseed oil, 2,385 barrels of pork, 1,285 barrels of beef, 272 tcs. of beef, 8,393,660 lb of cut meats, 5,569,840 lb of lard, 101,923 lb of tallow. The value of the total exports during the week mentioned was \$8,030,334, an increase over the previous week of \$1,414,209. For the same week during 1896 the value of the exports was \$8,100,353.

It costs a merchant a large amount of money every year in losses incurred by his clerks, as well as himself, in failure to charge certain goods bought by customers, while the clerks go to wait on another customer, thinking that they will remember to charge the purchases at some other time. If these merchants would use Coupon Books these losses would not occur. Coupon Books are being used by a vast number of merchants. Every book is guaranteed correct, so that merchants need have no fear of wrong counts in coupons. Allison Coupon Co., Indianapolis. See advertisement.***

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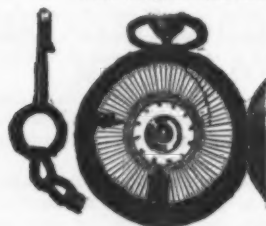
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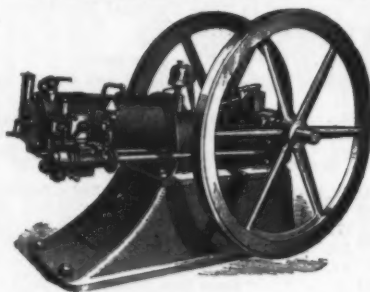
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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on PAGE 46.

TECHNICAL.

SOAP MAKING.

No. 32.

SOFT SOAP.—(Continued.)

The color of the finished soap much depends upon the care and attention given to the soap during the process of making, and also by the manner of heating the soap pan. There is no doubt but that a fire heated pan produces a darker soap than a steam heated pan; therefore the latter form of pan is to be preferred. Light colored soaps are preferred by consumers to dark colored soaps, and command a readier sale.

The following mixtures of oils may be used: a. 1 ton whale oil, 2 tons linseed oil; b. 2 tons linseed oil, 1 ton cottonseed oil; c. 2 tons cottonseed oil, 1 ton linseed oil; d. 1 ton cotton oil, 1 ton whale oil, 1 ton linseed oil.

These will yield soaps which will not fig much, the two last having this property much more fully developed than the first two. If soaps are required which will fig, then the following oils may be used:

e. 2½ tons palm oil, ¾ ton tallow, 1½ ton linseed oil; f. 3½ tons palm oil; 1½ tons linseed oil; g. 2 tons cotton oil, ½ ton tallow, 1 ton linseed oil; h. 21 cwt. tallow, 2 cwt. palm oil, 1½ ton linseed oil, 7 cwt. cotton oil.

Many other mixtures may be used.

i. 1 ton cocoanut oil, ½ ton tallow, ½ ton lard.

This will yield a white soft soap.

Sometimes figging is brought about by using a little soda along with the potash, as, for instance, the following recipe:

1,000 lb of oil are boiled with 535 lb caustic potash lye, at 32° Tw., to start the saponification. Then there is added 150 lb of potash lye at 42° Tw., and 470 lb caustic soda lye at 32° Tw.

The finished soft soap is usually from two and a quarter to two and a half times the weight of the oil used.

Good soft soap should contain 42.5 per cent. of fat, with 10 per cent. of potash and 47.5 per cent. of water; some samples have as low as 40 per cent. of fat, while others have as much as 50 per cent. of fat.

As made by any of the above recipes, a pure soft soap is made, but, for the sake of cheapness and competition, some samples are filled and made at a cheaper price by using such materials as rosin, silicates of potash and soda, starch, Irish moss and caustic soda.

Rosin makes a good cheapening agent for soft soaps, owing to its making a soap having good detergent properties. When using rosin, it is a good plan to saponify it by itself and then adding it to the soap made from the other oils. Some soap makers employ soda to convert the rosin into soap, in which case the

rosin is melted over water in a steam jacketed pan, while in another pan ordinary soda crystals are dissolved in a small quantity of water. The best proportions are 56 lb of soda crystals to 112 lb of rosin. The soda liquor is added to the rosin in small quantities at a time, waiting until all effervescence ceases before adding each succeeding quantity of soda. After all is added, the soap is boiled up for a short time to finish the saponification. When this is completed the soap is run into the pan of soft soap.

Should the color of the finished soap be a matter of importance, and as rosin of the usual grades produces a darkish-colored soap, then an improvement may be effected by adopting either of the following plans, using a better grade of rosin or purifying it by the following process. The rosin is saponified by soda, as described above, then the rosin soap is salted out by the addition of ordinary salt, and time allowed for the soap to settle out. Then the lye is run off, and with it a large proportion of the coloring matter of the rosin. The rosin soap thus purified may be added to the soft soap.

The proportion of rosin which may be added may be one-seventh to one-tenth that of the other oils and fats used. The following recipes may be followed in the ordinary way:

a. 400 lb linseed oil, 135 lb tallow, 50 lb rosin, 740 lb caustic potash lye, 32° Tw.; 40 lb caustic soda lye, 36° Tw.; 25 lb pearlslash; b. 250 lb linseed, 250 lb cottonseed oil, 50 lb rosin, 500 lb caustic potash lye, 32° Tw.; 145 lb caustic soda lye, 36° Tw.; 25 lb pearlslash.

The color of a soft soap is a matter of importance as regards its sale—the paler it is the more readily it sells. When rosin is used there is a very considerable darkening of the color, even if the plan of purifying described above be adopted. Even when pure oils are used it is difficult to keep the color pale, especially when fire heat is used. Steam heat is far preferable on this account. Too prolonged boiling also leads to the darkening of the color, and should be avoided as much as possible.

SILICATED SOAPS.—One of the best filling agents for soft soap is silicate of potash. It has the advantages of having body or consistency, is clear and transparent, it has some washing power, and, what is more, is easily used. Silicate of potash is used by itself and also in conjunction with farina. Some soap makers also add at the same time more caustic potash, but this is not necessary.

The soap, while still hot, should be run into the crutcher and allowed to cool down to about 180° F.; then the silicate of potash, at the rate of 10 lb to the firkin of soap, is run in and crutched into the soap. The quality of silicate used is the ordinary neutral liquid at about 70° Tw.

(To be Continued.)

EXPORT BEEF TRADE TO ENGLAND.

(Written especially for "The National Provisioner.")

In our article on "Beef Packing" over one year ago, we contended that sooner or later the people of England would rebel against dressed beef, which had been frozen, or had lain for a long time, in a refrigerating temperature, which becomes absolutely necessary in transporting it from long distances. And we think to-day that what we said then has been borne out and proven by statistics in connection with the exportation of dressed beef from New England and Australia to England, and also applies to a greater or less extent to our own export trade in this commodity.

It has been shown by figures and can be backed up by personal testimony that while the exportation of beef on hoof to England has, during the past year been fairly remunerative, its exportation in the dressed form has been fraught with more or less financial disaster and discouragement to the exporter and unsatisfactory to all concerned in the trade.

Let us then demonstrate from the standpoint of science what we contended for in our articles, in connection with beef packing, viz., that all dressed beef, four days after it has been properly chilled, so that the animal heat and vitality has left the carcass. The sooner it reaches the consumer the better it is for all concerned, both as to profit and also to the wholesome and nutritious qualities of the beef itself.

Take an example, for instance, like the damp and foggy climate of England. Such an atmosphere is very advantageous to the growth of the mildew fungi which will grow on over-ripe refrigerator meat in one night, whether exposed for sale in the butcher's stalls or hung in his ice boxes.

We will confine ourselves in this article to dressed meat that is transported in a refrigerating temperature, as the greater bulk of dressed beef to-day going long distances is conveyed in such a temperature, and we will leave the freezing matter to a future article. And what we shall say in regard to refrigerated beef will apply to all men engaged in the dressed beef trade, whether the beef is dressed and prepared for home or export trade, either by local slaughterers or Western dressed beef men, all should be highly interested in this matter. For it is a fact that our own people have been crying out for sometime against meat that the mildew fungi has affected, while all such deleterious defects should be to a maximum extent under control in this country by the ready transportation facilities offered to men in the trade

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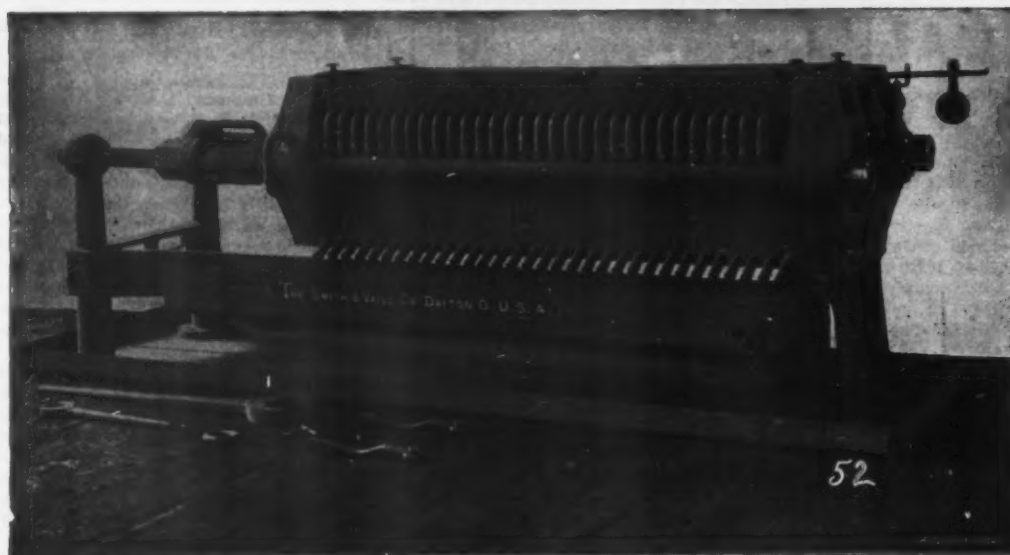
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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on PAGE 46.

by the various railways. It is entirely different with export trade, as there still is a great uncertainty as to time in transporting dressed beef by steamships, even after science has been brought to bear on the matter. Therefore, the deleterious defects to the meat are, to a minimum extent, out of control of the export shipper, and the greater the distance in transportation by water the more uncertainty, and it is doubtless if the thing has not already made itself apparent to both the shippers of dressed beef in this country as well as in Australia and New England, that in the long run there is no money in shipping dressed beef to England, as the English will get more and more particular each year as the supply becomes greater, when they have the alternative between the fresh home-dressed article and the foreign-dressed refrigerated beef. We have no hesitation in saying, from what we know of the trade over there, that the people will always take the fresh home-dressed article in preference to the foreign, even if the foreign is offered at a lower price.

The way and manner of cooking over there, as a general thing, is somewhat different from here, being by boiling or stewing. The masses are not so particular about tender meat as they are about the good, fresh, juicy, appetizing flavor, and there is no way of cooking better than this, so that the flavor of the mildew fungi will become so perceptible to the taste and smell. The reason is simply that in boiling or roasting, the fire, if the mildew fungi has not entered far into the meat, will burn it off, and hence destroy its flavor. No so with the boiling or stewing process, as the water necessary in boiling or stewing carries the flavor through the whole. The people in England and other European countries have been sometime in finding out what was the matter with foreign dressed beef. So it is safe to say, under the present means of transportation and the circumstances surrounding them, that the demand for foreign dressed beef in England will grow less each year, unless science unfolds some more perfect way of transportation. We will presume to say in conclusion that it is hardly possible for any countries like Australia and New England, in the long run, to successfully compete with us in the English markets, either on dressed beef or beef on hoof, owing to the necessary long sea voyage, with its great uncertainties. Neither do we think that there is much possibility or prospect for a fairly lucrative and prosperous business to be done in the near future in England by any country in dressed refrigerated beef. And the chances, from what we have already pointed out for the antipodes, are much less favorable than our own. It may be our privilege to have the opportunity to put clearly before the public the drawbacks that must inevitably attend the shippers of refrigerated dressed beef to England and show that while mutton, if it is from good, fat heavy sheep, is not hurt, but rather improved by the freezing process in transportation, the dressed beef suffers an irreparable injury, both as to its flavor and nutritious quantities.

(To Be Continued.)

The coupon system is so simple and meritorious that it is surprising that many energetic business men have not as yet adopted it. It is the one thing that the up-to-date business man uses or needs. The Forbes Indexed No. 2, with name on each coupon, is among the safest, best and neatest books on the market. Samples and pamphlet will be sent free by the manufacturer upon application. See advertisement.

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Bids for supplying meats for six months are invited according to the following specifications:

FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

For the furnishing of fresh and salt meats required for the use of the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.

The meat is to be of the following descriptions and qualities:

BEEF—Full Carcass—To be of a good merchantable quality of well fattened native steer beef, weighing not less than six hundred and fifty (650) pounds, or more than nine hundred (900) pounds, to the carcass, to be free from bruises, amounting to about twenty-five thousand (25,000) pounds monthly.

Bruised beef, bull, cow or stag beef will not be received.

MUTTON, in full carcass, to be of good merchantable quality, of well fattened mutton, to weigh from forty-five (45) pounds to eighty (80) pounds, about one thousand (1,000) pounds monthly.

No ram mutton or ewes will be received.

VEAL, in carcass, to weigh not less than one hundred and thirty (130) pounds, about five hundred (500) pounds monthly.

No "grass" or "bob" veal will be accepted.

HAM, smoked, averaging twelve (12) pounds, about one thousand (1,000) pounds monthly.

BACON, boneless, about one hundred (100) pounds monthly.

The meats are to be delivered from time to time, at such times between April 1st, 1897, and Oct. 1st, 1897, and in such quantities and of such of the above descriptions as the said hospital shall from time to time require at the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital, and at such place or places as the said hospital shall from time to time direct.

No bid will be accepted unless the person, firm, or corporation shall, before the execution of the contract, deposit with the treasurer of the hospital, for a sum which shall not be less than five per cent. of the estimated sum to be expended under such contract. Bids must be in by noon of March 10th.

Address bids to

D. H. J. LEONARD, Steward,
Middletown, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL.

To Contractors—

Proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats for the period of six months from April 1st, 1897, to the Long Island State Hospital of Brooklyn, will be received at the office of the Board of Managers, Room 107, Arbuckle Building, 367 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., until 4 P. M. Monday, March 22, 1897, at which time they will be publicly opened by said Managers.

Any person or corporation making a proposal for furnishing said fresh and salt meats, shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposal for the Furnishing of Fresh and Salt Meats for the Long Island State Hospital," and also with the name of the person or corporation making the same and the date of its presentation. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as may appear to the best interests of the State.

Any further information, specifications, form of contract, etc., will be furnished on application at the office of the General Superintendent, Long Island State Hospital, corner of Clarkson street and Albany avenue, Brooklyn.
JOHN G. DEUBERT,
President Board of Managers, Long Island State Hospital.

RESTRICTION OF AMERICAN MEATS IN SWITZERLAND.

The details of the restriction of American meat in Switzerland, which subject was reviewed in these columns at the time, are thus given by Mr. Eugene Germain, our consul at Zurich:

"I was informed recently that the sale of American provisions, such as bacon, hams, sausages, etc., had been prohibited in Switzerland. Upon inquiry, however, I learned that this prohibition emanated from the Zurich cantonal authorities, and applied to that canton only. To get at the real facts of the case, I addressed a communication to the cantonal government who, through the cantonal health department, answered my inquiry.

"It seems that a concern in Basle was importing American salted beef and pork (as sides, hams, etc.), in the brine, and after being smoked by said concern, these are offered to the trade in quantities to suit by the issuance of circulars and price lists. Local dealers, I am convinced, fearing competition, complained to the authorities.

"Having found by experience that Italian salami and other fine grades of sausage were sold at exorbitant figures in this market, and knowing that the same line of goods of an equal quality were manufactured and sold in America, and could be laid down here at a much less figure than the Italian, I induced a Zurich house to make a trial. After ordering and receiving a 200 kilogram (481.2 lb) trial shipment of salami from Chicago, and disposing of the same promptly at a good profit, but at a much lower figure than the European article is sold for, he was getting ready to order a larger second invoice when the authorities, no doubt upon complaint of some local competitors, issued a circular to the health officers reminding them of the existing ordinance and requesting its strict enforcement.

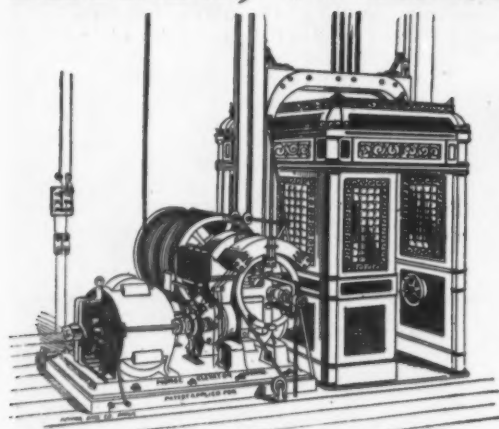
"I am aware that borax is sometimes used in the curing of meats to give the article a bright color, but it is not used in quantities large enough to become injurious to the consumer; further, the assertion that borax is used by American packers to refresh tainted meats is preposterous. At any rate, our packers' attention should be called to this, so they may have a chance to explain, and no meat product should be shipped to Switzerland without being first examined and stamped officially by the proper United States Department of Agriculture's meat inspectors, to conform with the Swiss requirements."

PAGE'S BULLETIN.

Carroll S. Page, under date of Wednesday last, Feb. 24, says:

Calfskins very firm. Hides up another ¼c. Calfskins.—Since our issue of 15th inst. the demands upon us for veal skins of all weights and qualities have been beyond our ability to supply. The same is true of choice, fresh deacon skins. Low grade, light stock is not wanted at any advance. We advise continued activity on the part of our buyers in securing the early spring skins now coming forward. Hides.—Having recently made sales of practically our entire stocks at prices which warrant another advance, we raise our quotations ¼c. per lb. This makes our to-day's prices—we paying freights from nearly all points—as follows: Cows and steers, green weights, No. 1, untrimmed, 6c.; trimmed, 6½c; bulls and stags, green weights, No. 1, untrimmed, 5¼c.; trimmed, 5¾c. Trimmed and cured hides are worth 20 to 25 per cent. more, according to condition, than green, untrimmed stock. No. 2 hides are worth ¼c. per lb less than No. 1.

* The Skinner Cattle Co. has been incorporated by J. F. Skinner and others at Lampasas, Texas, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

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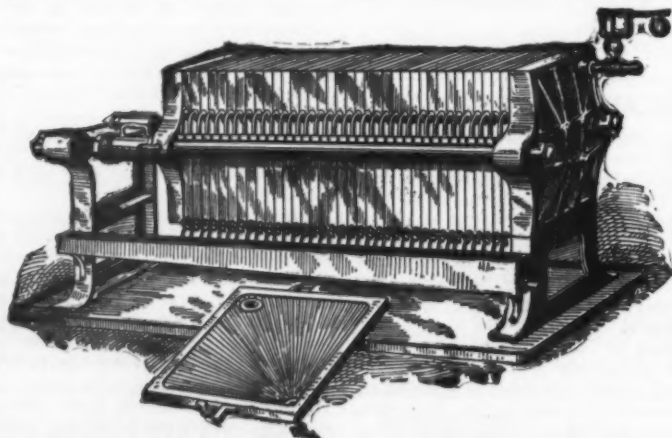
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SEE COUPON PAGE 31.**

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was delayed on account of the elec-
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TABLE OF CONTENTS.**COTTONSEED OIL MANUFACTURE:**

- a The fundamental principles of oil mill-
ing.
- b A systematic analysis of cake indis-
pensable.
- c Extremes of temperatures in cooking the
meals equally wasteful.
- d Short time pressing baneful in its re-
sults.
- e The steam pressure gauge an important
factor.
- f The recording thermometer used to in-
dicate past conditions present in heater.
- g Pressure and its correct application in
the obtaining of extractable oil.
- h The recording hydraulic pressure gauge.
- i Modern heaters, their construction and
operation.
- j The difficulty experienced in treating
meals.
- k Hints to practical oil millers with regard
to pressroom appliances and methods.
- l Refining and filter press classification.
- m Evils attending the use of the hair mat.
- n Hard cake and measures for its preven-
tion.
- o The manufacture of cottonseed oil on
a small scale incompatible with econ-
omy.

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Cottonseed Oil for soap making.

CAKE ANALYSIS:Testing process, apparatus required, cost
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**TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, FERTILIZER
AND COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.**

**CORRESPONDENTS, SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS
SENDING ITEMS FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD
MAIL THEM SO AS TO REACH THE
EDITOR NOT LATER THAN THURS-
DAY EVENING.**

Tallow-renderers, soap makers, glue manufacturers, fertilizer manufacturers, and cotton oil manufacturers would do well to make known their wants in this column, which would result in their being placed in immediate correspondence with the leading firms interested in these lines who carefully peruse these notes.

The value of grease imported into the United States in 1892, the fiscal year ending June 30, was \$271,421; in 1893, \$419,625; in 1894, \$256,287; in 1895, \$1,331,908; in 1896, \$1,232,001; annual average 1892-1896, \$702,248. Of these importations Belgium furnished 2.1 per cent.; France, 21.2; Germany, 19.6; Italy, 16.3; United Kingdom, 32.2; Canada, 4.1; Newfoundland and Labrador, 2.3; other countries, 2.2.

A charter has been granted to the Crystal Springs (Va.) Soap Company, the capital stock to be not less than \$5,000, nor more than \$10,000. The officers are W. E. Stoll, of Washington, president; W. W. Davis, Jr., vice-president; S. K. Campbell, secretary; Ed. L. Stone, treasurer, and H. B. Loving, manager.

The plant of the Mathieson Alkali Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., in the power district is now nearly completed, and now comes the announcement from F. B. Thurston, the general manager, that a duplicate plant is to be erected immediately on the east side of the present plant. The buildings now erected cover 2½ acres of land, and extend back from Buffalo avenue a distance of 300 feet. The new building will be used for handling what is termed the by-product of the great concern. Caustic soda is to be manufactured in the front buildings, and what is left from the brine after the caustic soda is removed by the electrolytic process is made into bleaching powder, a product that has never been made outside of Europe before, though used extensively in this country. The first section of the plant will require 2,000 electric horse power, and when the entire plant is complete 4,000 horse power will be used.

**WHEREVER A NEW PACKING HOUSE
IS STARTED**

A copy of our PORK PACKERS HANDBOOK AND DIRECTORY is a necessity. For particulars, see page 51.

* Edward Dennis has sold his lard and sausage factory in Burlington, Vt., and has started a similar business in another part of the city.



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CELEBRATED COMPOUND
INSULATING PAPER
For lining Cold Storage and Ice Houses, Refrigerators and Refrigerator Cars.
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AIR-TIGHT, ODORLESS, TASTELESS.
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PACKING HOUSE NOTES.

Manufacturers of machinery and fixtures interested in these notes, should also consult the items under Ice and Refrigeration, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

Persons contemplating the erection of packing houses or in need of packing house machinery will do well to make their wants known in this column. The foremost firms in the lines mentioned closely peruse the notes on this page, and prospective purchasers of machinery would be placed in immediate communication with them.

* A gentleman who is capable of preparing articles on packing house subjects can secure a position. See page 46 for particulars.

* Cattle was imported into the United States in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, to the value of \$47,466; in 1893, \$45,682; in 1894, \$18,704; in 1895, \$765,853; in 1896, \$1,500,856. The following countries contributed these percentages: United Kingdom, 1.6; Canada, 4.1; Mexico, 93.8; other countries, .5. The importations of hides and skins were valued as follows: 1892, \$15,292,251; 1893, \$15,503,651; 1894, \$8,202,986; 1895, \$15,168,115; 1896, \$20,215,782. The imports came from the following countries:

Belgium, 2.1 per cent.; France, 3.4; Germany, 3.8; Russia, .6; Switzerland, .8; Turkey, European, .2; United Kingdom, 22.5; Canada, 4.7; Mexico, .4; Argentina, 21.9; Brazil, 4.2; Colombia, 3.5; Uruguay, 10.1; Venezuela, 2.6; British Australasia, 5.8; other countries, 7.2.

* At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co., of Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 16, the seventeenth regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock of the company was declared, payable March 1.

* A newly equipped modern packing house, located in the best section of the West, will be sold or leased. See page 46.

* It is reported that Nauss Bros. & Co., butchers, of New York, will build a small packing house, in which to prepare meats for their own trade.

* The Booth Meat Company, of Holyoke, Mass., has added to its long list of possessions by purchasing another market in New Haven.

* At the combination sale of hogs, held in Edinburg, Ill., on Saturday last, 42 head brought \$13,213, thus breaking the world's record. A look-me-over, a seven-year-old boar brought \$3,600. This is the highest price ever brought by any hog at auction.

(Continued on page 35.)

CUT OUT.

\$10. Order for Copies of Directory and Handbook.

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For production of Anhydrous Ammonia Compressors for refrigerating purposes, of First-Class Efficiency, Durability, Design, Workmanship and Finish, having a pair of vertical double-acting compressing cylinders, operating from two cranks driven by a horizontal double-acting steam engine, occupying a minimum floor space for given capacity, with automatic devices for circulating oil through the compressing cylinders for the purpose of securing perfect displacement of gas, of absorbing the heat of compression so as to require no water-jackets.

For first-class design of the ammonia condensing apparatus, involving the use of a special line of pipe-fittings and valves, of superior strength and completeness; for an excellent arrangement of cooling-water distributing surfaces and liquid ammonia collecting pipes, and complete provision for conveniently operating, cleaning and repairing all parts of the system so as to secure steady action under the most economical conditions.

For successful application of the principles of artificial refrigeration, by the direct expansion of ammonia.

For a complete system of constructing Refrigerating Plants and manufacturing specially designed appliances therefor, all of which are undoubtedly the most elaborate and complete fittings for this purpose yet introduced. The exhibitors adhere to the practice of making all pipe joints with screw threads, sealed with a special solder, which is undoubtedly the most secure method of making joints in ammonia work.

Approved.—W. A. JAMES,
Vice-President Departmental Com.

(Signed) J. E. DENTON,
Individual Judge.

Approved.—JOHN BOYD THACHER,
N. H. Chairman Executive
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CONSIGNEES IN THE EAST:

E. E. Hurlburt, Hartford, Conn.
Mohawk Beef Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
Lincoln Provision Co., Providence, R. I.

See Coupon on Page 31.

TIPS ON THE MARKETS.

(Continued from Page 21.)

are very firm. Packers have been buying up 10-lb green hams freely of late at 7½c.—Henry Ellsworth & Co.

The market on S. P. Meats has shown some advance, and to-day is about as follows: S. P. hams, 12 average, 9c.; 14 average, 8½c.; 16 average, 8¼c.; 20 average, 7½c.; 18-20 skinned, 8¼c.; S. P. picnics, 6 average, 5½c.; 7 average, 5¼c.; 8 average, 5¼c.; 10 average, 5c.; S. P. New York shoulders, 10 average, 5¼c.; 12 average, 4¾c., with some trading on above basis for futures. The advance in picnics has been the sharpest brought about by one large Chicago packer, being a free buyer, presumably because he thought they were cheap. There is very little S. P. meat offered for sale, and it looks as if it might eventually sell higher. The cash demand is very good for this season of the year, and this, with other bullish features, makes it look like a purchase. Speculative markets are firm, with indications of a further advance. No particular change in the grease and tallow market, notably about as follows: No. 1 packer tallow, 3½; No. 1 country, 3¼; "A" white grease, 3½; "B" white, c; prime yellow, 2½.—W. T. Nash.

"For thirty days," says President T. E. Wells, of the Continental Packing Company, "it has not been possible to buy hogs, pack them and sell them the next day, except at a loss. Armour and Swift have been believers in products, and have evidently been getting long the property by buying the hogs. This situation has lasted as long as it can. I have been friendly to the market for about three weeks. Instead of getting heavier hogs, we are running into lighter, and we are now evidently getting the eight-month hogs."

CHICAGO NOTES.

Sterling & Hunt will be the name of the new firm which will commence business on 'Change March 1, as successors to W. H. Sterling, Room 602, Royal Insurance Building. Mr. Sterling has been a well known member of the board for the past twenty years. Mr. Hunt severs a connection with Armour & Company of seventeen years' standing, to embark in business for himself. For several years he has had charge of Armour's enormous provision business on 'Change, and is, without doubt, one of the most thoroughly posted men in the entire trade. Mr. Sterling will devote his exclusive attention to grain, while Mr. Hunt will confine his efforts to the provision trade, both speculative and cash. The new firm, combining the financial strength and broad experience of its two members, is bound to be a success. They have a large acquaintance over the entire country, and are certainly in a position to handle any business which may be entrusted to their care, with the best of satisfaction.

NEPONSET RED ROPE INSULATING PAPER
FOR LINING
Cold Storage Houses **Refrigerators.**
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EAST WALPOLE, MASS.

SAMPLES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO
THIS PAPER IS ACCEPTED BY EXPERTS AS THE STANDARD OF PERFECTION

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

There is nothing new to relate concerning the market for membership tickets.

Apocryphal, the matter of cost of latter, the house of a well-known member was recently robbed, and among the purloined effects was his ticket of membership, which originally cost \$4,100. This would appear a melancholy reminder of the past, when the price of membership tickets are compared with those which rule to-day.

The following visitors to the Exchange were seen on the floor during the week: George I. Sayer, Chicago, introduced by N. Wolf; B. B. Bryant, Chicago, by H. Nicolet; I. F. Ahles, by C. P. Lamprey; G. Marcy and E. Bingham, both of Chicago, by O. E. Towle; F. Schwarz, Buffalo, by E. W. Mascock; T. I. O'Brien, Buffalo, by Y. Kreeland; W. Simpson, Baltimore, by L. Rowe; G. E. MacArthur, Buffalo, by T. McPowell; I. Korthier, Jr., Boston, by C. P. Lamprey, and Mr. A. L. Reissir, of Nelson, Morris & Co., introduced by Mr. Herman Loeb.

Mr. Joseph Gardam has been proposed and seconded for membership by William Hamilton and E. R. Carhart, respectively.

PORK PACKING STATISTICS.

Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current shows the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1 at under-mentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

	Nov. 1 to Feb. 24.	1896-97.	1895-96.
Chicago	2,220,000	2,285,000	2,285,000
Kansas City	967,000	885,000	885,000
Omaha	417,000	400,000	400,000
St. Louis	338,000	365,000	365,000
Indianapolis	340,500	330,000	330,000
Cincinnati	232,000	240,000	240,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	150,000	172,000	172,000
Cudahy, Wis.	188,000	184,000	184,000
Cedar Rapids	205,000	137,000	137,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	202,400	133,000	133,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	69,750	76,500	76,500
St. Paul, Minn.	85,000	143,000	143,000
Cleveland, Ohio	172,000	182,000	182,000
Louisville, Ky.	116,000	125,000	125,000
Sioux City, Iowa	89,000	92,000	92,000
Des Moines, Iowa	56,000	60,500	60,500
Keokuk, Iowa	48,400	49,000	49,000
Detroit, Mich.	80,000	85,000	85,000
Marshalltown, Iowa	51,000	29,500	29,500
Bloomington, Ill.	26,000	22,700	22,700
Lincoln, Neb.	15,500	30,000	30,000

ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our **WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN** on page 46.

Persons in need of an Ice Machine or Refrigerating Appliances should make their wants known to us. Their publication in this column which is perused by the leading ice machine manufacturers in the country would bring scores of replies.

—Incorporated: West Brighton Refrigerating Company, of Coney Island, to manufacture ice and cold air; capital, \$20,000; directors, Frederick J. Stegmaier, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.; William J. Kaiser, of Brooklyn; James B. Croft, of New York; James T. Kent, of Coney Island, and George W. Dalton, of Brooklyn.

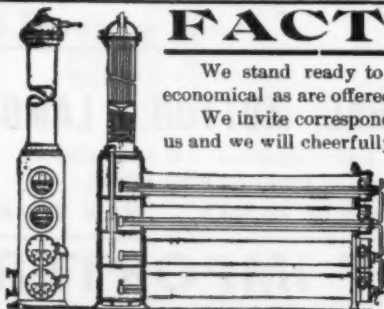
—The Stevenson Co., Limited, of Chester, Pa., has closed contracts for their refrigerators doors with the following: Newark Ice Co., Newark, Ohio; Macon Sash, Door and Building Co., Macon, Ga.; Central City Ice Co. (second order), Macon, Ga.; Walter A. Banta, Cold Storage Building, New York City; J. M. C. Shirk, Philadelphia; William L. Elkins, Jr., Pennsylvania Iron Works Co., Ashbourne, Pa.; Richard Webber, Harlem Packing House (second order), New York City; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., New York City.

—The Zero Refrigerating Machine Co., of New York, has closed the following orders: Mr. James B. Stout, milkman, Atlantic Highlands, one 2-ton machine to refrigerate his milk; Mohawk Beef Co., Schenectady, N. Y., one 10-ton machine; Conway Bros. & Kane, brewers, 124 North Fourth street, Troy, N. Y., one 14-ton machine. ***

—The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., of New York, is in the market for two large ice machines of 200 and 150 tons capacity, respectively.

—Messrs. Nauss Bros. & Co., butchers, of New York, will install a 12-ton ice machine in one of their butcher shops, and if this proves satisfactory, they will order four more.

—The convention of the Southern Ice Exchange opened in Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday last, continuing three days. The National Provisioner's representative there states that about 200 were present the first day, and that things then looked very favorable for the formation of a national association.



Write for Prices.

FACTS.

All Ice Manufacturers know that there are inferior Ice and Refrigerating Machines built.

We stand ready to challenge any builders to show that our machines are as efficient and economical as are offered in the market.

We invite correspondence. Should any contemplative purchasers wish any information, write us and we will cheerfully give it our prompt attention and send illustrated catalogue.

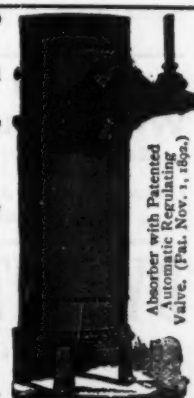
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LOUISVILLE, KY.

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Ice and Refrigerating Machines.

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Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork,
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(INCORPORATED.)

Telephone Call, 936 38th St. NEW YORK.

DIRECT IMPORTER OF SPICES

From Place of Growth.

PACKING HOUSE NOTES.

(Continued from Page 31.)

* Henry C. Thom, who has been general manager of Swift and Company's packing plant in Kansas City, Mo., has been transferred to the company's St. Louis plant. Just before his departure the employes in Kansas City presented him with a solid silver set of knives and forks and a handsome silver carving set. Mr. Thom will be succeeded by Assistant Manager Fred Wilder.

* The Kansas Livestock Sanitary Board has appointed B. F. Williams, of Greenwood County, Kas., as special agent at the stockyards in Kansas City to inspect cattle out of quarantine and issue permits to have the cattle sent into Kansas for feeding purposes.

* Articles of incorporation of the Koch Butchers' Supply Company, Kansas City, Mo., capitalization \$2,500, have been filed.

* The property in Kansas City, Mo., known as the old Western Dressed Beef plant, was recently transferred to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. for a consideration, it is said, of \$35,000. Extensive improvements will be made, including the building of the glue factory mentioned several times previous in these columns, the dimensions of which will be 150x150. The property which the company has purchased has a history. It was built several years ago by a company, headed by the late Marquis de Mores, the adventurous Frenchman, who was slain some months ago by savages while on an expedition in Africa. The marquis spent several years in America, and he conceived a gigantic scheme. He organized a company which was to own extensive cattle ranges in the West, a slaughter house at Kansas City and meat markets in the big cities, the purpose being for the company to raise its own cattle, do its own slaughtering and sell its meat without the aid of middlemen. The scheme was only partly consummated, when the men who were backing the Frenchman, found it to be impracticable and abandoned it.

* The St. Louis Union Stock Yards has opened a large sausage factory.

* An oil press is wanted, one that will hold five barrels of stock. See particulars, page 46.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

** The United Dressed Beef Company are making considerable improvements to their plant and offices. In addition to a 100-ton De La Vergue ice machine, which is the third one of this make they have installed, they have ordered an additional boiler of a large size and have given out contracts for extensive alterations in their slaughter house, chill room and killing floors.

** The meeting of the New York Retail Butchers' Association, called for Monday evening last, at 8 P. M., was not held, owing to a quorum not being present. The subjects to have been discussed were questions bearing on the association going into the manufacturing of ice and upon fat rendering. The meeting will now be held on Monday evening, March 8.

** Durable, and at the same time, ornamental fixtures are always sought after by every butcher. Those are the kind which are supplied to the trade by Angerer & Gruetznier, of 318-322 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn. They also make a specialty of delicatessen fixtures. ***

** The annual meeting of the United States Leather Company, of New

York, was held Wednesday at Greene and Grand streets, Jersey City. Secretary Josiah T. Tubby announced that the directors on Tuesday declared a dividend of 1 per cent., to be paid April 1. No dividend was paid last year. The following directors were elected: James Horton, Edward R. Ladew, James R. Plum, Patrick C. Costeol, Jerry Crary, Lewis H. Lapham, Oscar H. Grant, Henry B. Vaughn, Lyman F. Rhodes, Gurdon B. Horton, Samuel P. Davidge, Walter G. Garritt, William H. Humphrey, Norman Lee, David T. Stevens, George W. Childs, Frank H. Goodyear, Joseph H. Ladew, George A. Vail, Edward C. Hoyt, Loring R. Gale, James H. Proctor, Edson G. Davidge, Eugene Horton and Theodore R. Hoyt.

William Simon, who keeps a pork packing establishment at Driggs avenue and South First street, Williamsburg, has in his place an old-fashioned safe, the key of which he lost several months ago. In it he kept all his valuable papers, including a Produce Exchange certificate, for which he paid \$4,100, 36 \$100 bonds, besides bank books and insurance papers representing a face value of \$15,000. When Simon closed up about midnight on Saturday the door of the safe was shut and the money-drawer in a small office in the middle of the store locked. Three hours later a night watchman found the transom over the front door open. He



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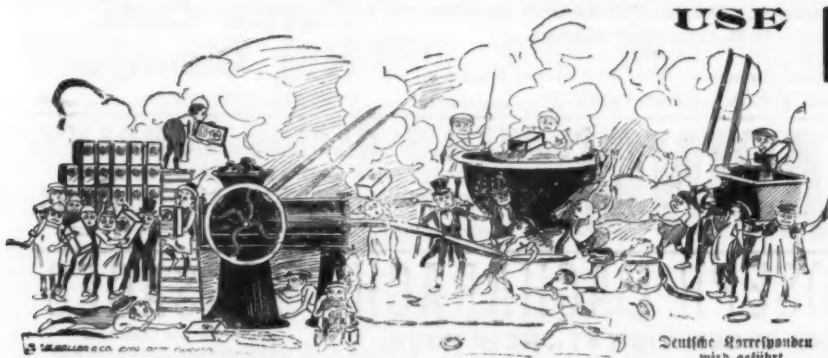
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Yours very truly,

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ARE THE STRONGEST, BEST
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181 Pearl Street, New York.
GRANULATED, POWDERED, CRYSTALS. ... MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS. ...

NEW YORK CITY ITEMS. (Continued.)

went to Simon's house, at 106 South Third street, and reported the circumstance. Simon found that the money drawer in his office had been broken open and robbed of \$9.50. A satchel beside the till, which contained \$20, had not been disturbed. The Produce Exchange certificate, the bonds, bank books and some insurance papers were gone.

John Walden, a porter, of 211 Broadway, Williamsburg, was accused by his wife of having committed the robbery. His intention, his wife said, was to hold the papers until Simon offered a reward for their return. Mr. Simon's securities were recovered and Walden was held Wednesday to await the action of the Grand Jury.

** Mr. W. L. Corbin, of the Havana Abattoir, Pittsburg, Pa., paid a pleasant call to The National Provisioner office during the week.

** The Murray Hill Beef Company, foot of Thirty-first street, will open a new provision department on Monday, March 1, and will carry a full line of Swift and Company's goods, including fresh, pickled and smoked meats; also all kinds of lard and their well-known special brands of sausages, bologna, etc.

** It is reported that Mr. G. V. Bartlett, the well-known slaughterer, of Jersey City, is very sick at his home in that city.

** Halstead & Co. have re-rented their old slaughter house in West Fortieth street, and are using same for a storage house. It is not likely, however, that they will begin slaughtering again on this side of the river.

** It is reported in Buffalo this week that

Harry Robe, who is well known there in live stock circles, and who has gone to Salamanca, N. Y., to dig for oil, had actually "struck oil." His friends will no doubt be pleased to hear this news.

** Several small rendering establishments in the vicinity of New York were tendered informally to the Butchers' Association for the purpose of rendering fat. It is, however, not likely that any hasty action will be taken in the matter, especially not until sufficient guarantees and abundant capital can be secured.

** Mr. Richard Webber, Mr. I. Blumenthal and a party of friends are expected to attend the inauguration at Washington next week, and will leave on Tuesday for that purpose.

Supplementary Reports.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

(Continued from Page 9.)

Thursday's markets were higher again on light receipts of hogs, there being only 27,000 at Chicago, against 36,000 estimated, with 24,000 estimated for Friday, while the principal Western markets had 54,600, against 49,000 last year. The opening prices were 5c. up on pork and ribs from the close of Wednesday, and 2½c. up on lard, from which there was a 2½c. reaction, on selling by Cudahy, and some realizing by longs, together with a decline in wheat, though there was a recovery at the close of 2½c. with the latter staple. Cash trade at the West in products generally was reported good, but busi-

ness was only moderate on the spot at New York, though prices were generally firmer, with sales of 250 tes. of Western lard at 4.25, and tanks at 4.97½; city lard was quoted at 3.90 for refining grades, with light offerings at those prices. Pork was firm but no higher, with sales of 250 bbls. at the former range. There was a fair business in city cured meats at 5½c. for pickled shoulders, 8½c. for do. hams, with small sales of 12-lb rib bellies at 4¾c., loose; 5c. loose, for 10-lb do., and 4½c. for clear bellies. The week's packing at the West was 395,000 hogs, against 295,000 a year ago, 100,000 over, as was the case last week. Prices of hogs in Chicago were 5c. higher, and at New York a point better, in sympathy, and on moderate offerings.

Friday's markets were very dull on spot and futures at 2½c. easier prices West on 6,000 more hogs than expected at Chicago, and on selling by Cudahy openly. But there was little offered and the markets ruled dull at the decline, nearly all day, to close with a sharp rally on shorts covering, and 7½c. up for day on pork, 2½c. on ribs and lard in Chicago, with more doing. In New York cash Western lard quoted 4.25 at close; sales only 130 in second-hand packages at \$4.22½ tank held 3.77½@4, May 4.40; 200 pork at firmer, but not higher prices; 100 city lard for refining 3.95. Hogs New York closed ¼c. up again.

New York closing prices: On the spot Western lard is quoted \$4.25, city at 3.95c., and tanks 3.97@4c., refined for Continent 4.55c.; South American, 4.75c.; Brazil, in kegs, 5.85c.; compound, 4@4½c. for city and 4¼@4¾c. for Western; neutral, 4@5c. West and 5¼c. New York.

Pork—\$8.25@8.75 for mess, \$9.50@10 for family, including city, and \$8.50@10.25 for clear.

City pickled shoulders, 5@5½c.; pickled hams, 8½@9½c.; 10-lb rib bellies, 5c.; clear, boxed, 4¾c.; 12-lb rib bellies, 4¾c.; 13-lb, 4½c., loose. In Chicago—16-lb green hams, 8c.; 14-lb, 8½c.; 12-lb, 8½c.; 16-lb S. P. hams, 8½c.; California S. P. hams, 5c.; green New York city hams, 12-lb, 8½c.; 10-lb, 8½c.; green bellies, 4½@5½c. for the range.

Beef—Corned and roast, \$1.10@1.15 for 1-lb cans; 2-lb cans, \$1.90@2; 4s, \$3.35; 6s,

HENRY ELLSWORTH & CO., PORK PRODUCT.

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THE LATEST THE GREATEST AND THE UP-TO-DATEST

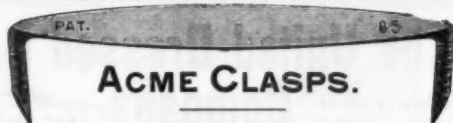
TOILET AND LAUNDRY SOAP MACHINERY.



"Fine Dies
Make Fine
Soap."

35-45 FIFTY-THIRD STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

When in want of anything write us. We are designing new Machinery all the time and ARE selling it to the best houses. Fine Soap Dies a specialty. Aluminum dies a reality, and at a price only slightly in advance of common brass.



THE BEST AND ONLY RELIABLE COVER FASTENER FOR
PAIS, TUBS AND BOXES.
USED AND ENDORSED EVERYWHERE BY

LARD PACKERS AND SHIPPERS.
ACME FLEXIBLE CLASP CO.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
Clark and 17th Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

SOL. SAYLES, HOTEL and STEAMSHIP SUPPLIES

Sixth Avenue and Tenth Street,

Telephone, 18th St. 139.

... NEW YORK.

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OFFICE, 509 W. 37th Street, NEW YORK.
DEPOT, Foot 34th St., N. Riv.

Refer to:—J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.
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mond Co., Armour Packing Co., Nelson Mor-
ris & Co., Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.,
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BUTCHERS AND GROCERS

When you are in the market for a new Refrigerator or Market Fixtures write to THE SIEBERT REFRIGERATOR WORKS for cuts and prices, the best for the least money in the market.

Builders of Wholesale and Retail Chill Rooms and Supplies.

Write for Plans and Estimates, etc.

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MANUFACTURERS HIGH GRADE

SUMMER SAUSAGE

FOR DOMESTIC AND EXPORT TRADE.

CERVELAT
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QUOTATIONS UPON APPLICATION.

HOLSTEINER
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Cable Address: "ESSBEEF."

Telephone: No. 436, JERSEY.

Jersey City Packing Company,

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS. CURERS AND EXPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE PROVISIONS. REFINERS OF LARD.
Manufacturers of "White Star" Brand of Lard. "Eagle" Brand of Hams and Breakfast Bacon. "Peerless" Brand Sausages.
BEEF AND PORK PACKED SPECIALLY FOR ALL CLIMATES.

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PACKERS AND JOBBERS OF
PROVISIONS

Highest Award, Diploma and Medal, at World's Fair, for Pure Lard, Hams, Bacon, Bbl. Pork, Neutral Lard, Sausages.

PURE LEAF LARD, 3, 5, 10-LB. PAIL TUBS,
TIERCES.33 & 34 N. MARKET STREET, BOSTON.
444, 446 & 448 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, N. Y. CITY.

Try their North Star Brand for something extra choice. Sure to please.

PACKING HOUSE, - SOMERVILLE, MASS.

FREDERICK BOHNET, GENERAL PROVISION DEALER,

Established 1850.

TELEPHONE, NO. 662 FRANKLIN.

188 & 190 MONROE ST., NEW YORK.

John P. Squire & Sons'

HAMS AND BACON
ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.Telephone
282 Franklin.Their process of preparing and curing gives that delicate flavor and beautiful color
for which they are noted, and adapts them to any climate or season of the year.

OUR KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

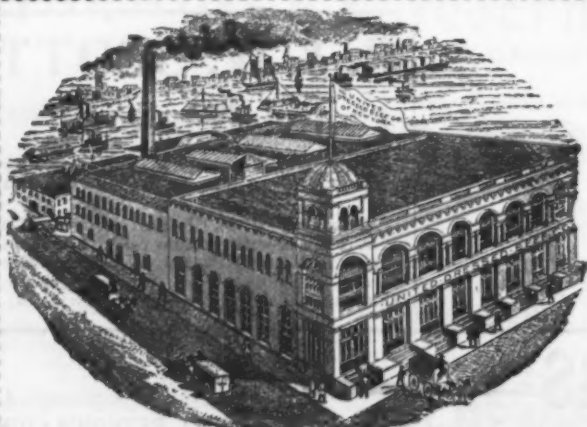
... 20 Harrison Street, New York.

HALSTEAD & CO., Packers and Provision Dealers.

200 FORTYTH ST., NEW YORK.

Registered Cable Address "Roomfull," New York

See Coupon on Page 31.



The United Dressed Beef Company

Salesroom Telephone
314 38th St.

OF NEW YORK,

Office Telephone, 303 38th St.

CITY DRESSED BEEF.

PACKERS AND EXPORTERS OF INDIA MESS AND ALL SALT BEEF
MANUFACTURERS OFBeef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearine, Prime City Tallow,
Ground Bone, Horns and Cattle Switches, Selected Hides.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SHOP FAT AND KIDNEY SUET.

43d & 44th STREETS,

FIRST AVE. and EAST RIVER,

NEW YORK.

ISAAC BLUMENTHAL, President.
LEWIS SAMUELS, Treasurer.ADOLPH EDELMUTH, Vice-President.
LEWIS A. LONDON, Secretary.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 46.

\$6.25@\$6.50; 14-lb, \$14; mess, \$7@\$8; pack, et, \$7.50@\$8; family, \$9@\$11; extra India mess, in tcs., \$13.50@\$15; hams nominal, \$17 West for new; cost and freight here, \$18; job lots, \$18.50. Tongues—\$20@\$25 for large and \$18.50@\$20.50 for small.

ANIMAL OILS—WHOLESALE AND JOBBER.

Lard oil, prime, city, present make.....	38	a	40
" " Western.....	38	a	40
Neatsfoot oil, white.....	60	a	7-1
" " prime.....	47	a	53
" " No. 1.....	45	a	48
" " No. 2.....	41	a	43
Red saponified.....	35	a	35
Red Elaine.....	28	a	32
Tallow oil, prime.....	38	a	40
Degras, German.....	15	a	1
" " English, brown.....	13	a	2
" " light.....	23	a	33
" " French.....	43	a	53

COTTONSEED OIL.

(Continued from page 17.)

Thursday's markets were more active, both on crude in barrels and refined, at New York 400 barrels of the former selling at 20c., and 500 of the latter at 23½c. for prompt shipment to Marseilles, to fill old engagements of freight. Tank crude 16c. asked at most Atlantic mills, with 15½c. bid, but only accepted by an occasional "off-the-road" mill, a few car lots being done at both prices.

Friday's markets were steady, with New York refiners bidding 15½c. quite freely, and none offered under 16c. Prime summer yellow held 24c. March; off do., 23½c. Crude, 20c. in barrels, without sales reported North or South to close of change. Exporters did not appear to be in the market.

Cottonseed, crude, prime.....	16	a	20
" " loose, f. o. b. mills.....	16	a	17
" " Summer yellow, prime.....	23	a	24
" " off grade.....	23	a	23½
" " Yellow, butter grades.....	26	a	27
" " White, prime.....	26	a	26½

ROTTERDAM OLEO REPORT.

The following sales were cable for the week ending February 26, 1897:

Feb. 20. Armour Extra sold at 31 florins.
" 20. Modoc sold at 34 florins.
" 23. Harrison sold at 34 florins.
" 23. Morris Extra sold at 32 florins.
" 23. Knickerbocker sold at 23 florins.
" 25. Eastman Extra sold at 34 florins.
" 25. Swift Extra sold at 33 florins.
" 25. Harrison sold at 33 florins.
" 25. Supreme Extra sold at 31 florins.
" 26. Harrison sold at 34 florins.

Sales for the week, 3,300 tcs.
Feb. 29, stock in first hands, 3,700 tcs.

Stock afloat, Feb. 20.—Per stmr. Patapasco from Balto. February 6, due February 20, 1,740 tcs.; per stmr. Schiedam from New York, February 10, due February 23, 125 tcs.; per stmr. Tapasco from Ba to, February 14, due February 28, 1,830 tcs.; per stmr. Zaandam from New York, February 17, due February 29, 1,457 tcs. Total, 5,152 tcs.

COTTON OIL MILL MEN AND OLEO-MARGARINE.

The cottonseed oil mill managers of the second district of their State association held a meeting in Waco, Tex., recently and adopted resolutions in opposition to the dairy-men's bill, in which restrictions are placed upon the sale of imitations of butter. The bill was denounced as "ostensibly for the pro-

tection of pure food, but in fact for the special protection of the interests of dairymen by the suppression of competition and by prescribing a system of vexatious regulations and restrictions on a competitive product, which, if complied with, will practically prevent the use of oleomargarine, a purely wholesome article of diet."

The cottonseed crushers adopted the following expression of views concerning the dairy-men's "pure food bill."

1. The proposed anti-oleomargarine bill is class legislation of the rankest kind.

2. Oleomargarine is a clean, healthful article of human food, as attested by all national chemists of both America and Europe; it is far superior to the average dairy butter, for the reason that it is largely vegetable, and all oleomargarine factories are under the government inspection. All oleomargarine is plainly branded as prescribed by our National Government, besides containing the registered brand of the manufacturer, who has a reputation to sustain.

3. Oleomargarine is much less likely to contain disease germs than average dairy butter on account of being subjected to sufficient heat in the process of manufacture to destroy any germ that might be in the material used. It remains sweet and wholesome and will not become rancid when kept for a long time, even in the hottest weather.

4. We believe that any person or persons should have the right to buy oleomargarine as any other wholesome article of diet, and any legislation suppressing such right is purely arbitrary.

5. The government tax levy of 2 cents per pound on all oleomargarine manufactured is class legislation and should be repealed.

6. We favor a pure food bill and agree that the present regulation as to branding each package of oleomargarine so that the purchaser can not be deceived in his purchase is just and right.

7. The dairymen have failed to show by any recognized authority that the material used in the manufacture of oleomargarine is detrimental to health.

8. Should said bill pass it will very materially curtail the demand for cottonseed oil, reduce the number of laborers employed, reduce the tonnage of cottonseed and its products handled by the railroads, cripple the purchasing power of the mills and thereby reduce the price of cottonseed to the farmers, who constitute the bulk of our population.

\$100,000 FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 24.—Fire this morning in the Merchants' Exchange Building caused a loss of about \$100,000. The offices of the St. Louis Clearing House Association and a number of commission firms were burned out. In addition to the Clearing House Association, the principal losers were: Orthwein Commission Company, F. B. Eno, Schulte Commission Company, E. E. Taylor, Samuel Verdier, Acme Commission Company, F. C. Moseley, Miller Grain and Elevator Company, P. P. Williams Grain Company, Keller Brothers, G. H. Alberts, J. Mullally Commission Company, Seaboard Air Line, Langenberg Brothers, Claude Dean & Co., and Brinson-Judd Grain Company. The fire caused no interruption of business in the trading hall.

SEE COUPON ON PAGE 31.

E. S. NUTE

E. E. JOHNSTON.

NUTE & JOHNSTON,

COMMISSION BUYERS OF

HOGS, SHEEP
AND CATTLE.N. Y. CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS
EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

OFFICE, ROOM 15, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

A. ZIMMER, Sheep Buyer. JOHN ENOCH, Cattle Buyer
C. W. ZIMMER, Hog Buyer.

ADAM ZIMMER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE PURCHASE OF CATTLE,
SHEEP AND HOGS.

OFFICE, Live Stock Exchange, N. Y. C., Room 19,

STOCK
YARDS,

Fast Buffalo, N. Y.

I do a strictly Purchasing Business, I will not handle any sale stock under any consideration, consequently I have but one interest in the market, THAT IS to keep prices as low as possible.

WALTER MILSON,

Commission Merchant

FOR THE PURCHASE OF LIVE HOGS.

997 William St., East Buffalo, N. Y.

N. Y. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

HARRY ROBE, ASSOCIATED.

B. C. SHEPARD,

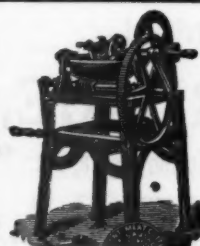
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CATTLE,
HOGS AND
SHEEP.N. Y. Central Stock Yards,
EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.Office, Room 13,
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Machines Sold
OF
NEW SILENT
MEAT CUTTER.
Send for Catalogue

P. Billingham & Co.,
Trenton, N. J.

New York Agent, S. OPPENHEIMER, 96 Pearl Street.



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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

No. 4 Rattan Reed and Broom Corn Mixed Broom.

For Heavy Work, Packing Houses, Warehouse, Meat Market, Etc.

Where hard sweeping and scrubbing
is needed to be done.

The fastening holds the material solid, does not work loose on the handle or come to pieces in work but will wear down. We make push brooms, Bass, Rattan, and Steel Wire. Prices on application, and trial orders solicited.

JOS. LAY & CO., Manufacturers, Ridgeville, Ind.

SWIFT'S..... CHICAGO DRESSED Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork

AND A FULL LINE OF SWIFT'S FINE PROVISIONS

Can be had at our branch houses in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

BRANCH HOUSES:

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G. F. and E. C. SWIFT,
Proprietors.

G. F. & E. C. Swift, 105 Barclay st.
Gansevoort Beef Co., 22 and 24 10th ave.
Washington Market Sheep Co., W. Washington Market.
Swift Provision Co., Cor. 13th st. and 10th ave.
G. F. Swift & Co., Manhattan Market (W. 35th st.).
Swift Sheep & Prov'n Co., 11th ave., 34th and 35th sts.

North River Beef Co., Foot W. 30th st.
Riverside Beef Co., 130th st. and 12th ave.
Swift Bros., Morrisania, 769 and 771 Westchester ave.
Harlem Beef Co., Foot East 127th st.
Murray Hill Beef Co., Foot East 31st st.
Centre Market Beef Co., Cor. Centre and Grand sts.

BROOKLYN.

Swift Brothers, 182 and 184 Fort Greene place.
Ft. Greene Sheep & Provision Co., 172 Ft. Greene place.

Williamsburgh Beef Co., 100 and 102 N. 6th st.
Brooklyn Beef Co., 74 and 76 Atlantic ave.

Swift Brothers, Wallabout Market.

JERSEY CITY.

Swift and Company, Ninth Street Market, 138 9th st. Swift and Company, Wayne Street Market.

General Offices,
105 Barclay St., N.Y.

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

Packers of REX BRAND

PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS AND BEEF EXTRACT.

SHIPPERS OF CHOICE

Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Beef and Pork Cuts, and all kinds of Tripe and Sausages.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF BUTTERINE.

PACKING HOUSES.

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SIOUX CITY, IA. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

BRANCH HOUSES.

The Cudahy Packing Co., Manhattan Market, New York.
" " " " Manhattanville " "
" " " " Ft. Greene Place, Brooklyn.
" " " " 1 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.
" " " " Clinton Market, " "
" " " " Worcester, Mass.
" " " " Fall River, " "
" " " " Pittsburg, Pa.
Holmes' Provision Co., Holyoke, Mass.
Nashua Beef Co., " Nashua, "
Lee & Hoyt, " New Haven, Conn.
McElroy Bros., " Bridgeport, "
Omaha Beef Co., " Danbury, "
Waterbury Beef Co., " Waterbury, "
W. W. Coates & Co., " Providence, R. I.
A. H. Werthman Co., " Philadelphia, Pa.

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HARRISBURG PROVISION CO.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.

WICHITA, KANSAS.

NEW YORK CITY.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WESTPHALIA
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CURERS AND JOBBERS OF
PROVISIONS AND CANNED MEATS

WHITE ROSE
LARD.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FOREIGN TRADE.

AND ALL PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION COMPANY, CHICAGO FOWLER BROS. (LIMITED), NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and Sausage Makers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

OF THE UNRIVALED AND JUSTLY

CELEBRATED

BRANDS OF MEATS AND LARD:

Delmonico Peach and Cherry Brands

OF SMOKED MEATS.

Peach Leaf Lard.

Apricot Lard.

ROYAL LILY COMPOUND.

Agents in most of the principal cities in the United States. Correspondence solicited.

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BENTLEY & GERWIG, Limited,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROPE, TWINE and CORDAGE,

Hide Ropes, Pork Packers and Sausage Twine a specialty. Cotton Waste, etc.

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KNICKERBOCKER

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ESTABLISHED OVER FIFTY YEARS.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Whole and Pure Ground Spices,

Whole and Pure Ground Herbs, Rubbed Sage, Thyme, Savory, Marjoram, etc.

PURE BORAX for the Provision Trade.

Grinding for the Trade a Specialty.

Send for Quotations and mention this paper.

KNICKERBOCKER MILLS,

WILLIAM J. STITT & CO.
154 & 156 Chambers Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

Battelle & Renwick,

163 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1840.



MANUFACTURERS OF

REFINED SALTPETRE.

CRYSTALS,
GRANULATED,
POWDERED.

FOR PACKERS' USE.

WRITE US FOR PRICES

ON CARLOAD LOTS OF

Dressed Beef, Mutton, Veal and Hogs,
also Sweet Pickled and Smoked
Meats, Kettle-Rendered Lard,
etc.

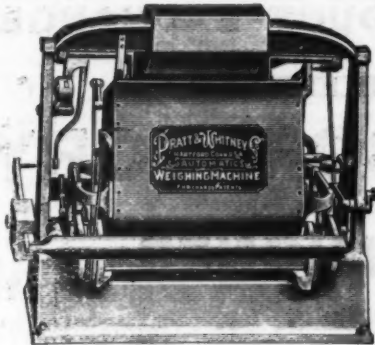
We are in the great Iowa cattle and hog belt and think
we can do you some good.

TRI-CITY PACKING & PROVISION CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers,
DAVENPORT IOWA.

THE PRATT & WHITNEY CO'S AUTOMATIC WEIGHING AND BAGGING MACHINE.

In oil mills, fertilizer manufactories and packing houses there are few more desirable appliances, if any, than an automatic weighing and bagging machine. To put such a machine in operation was deemed impracticable,



owing to the supposed mechanical difficulties which have been hitherto considered insuperable. The well known house whose name heads this descriptive article has successfully solved the problem, and "The National Provisioner" takes pleasure in placing before the various industries referred to details of same. Before proceeding further, it is well to observe, "The National Provisioner" despatched their superintendent, Mr. John Bannon, to the company's works, in Hartford, Conn., with the object of inspecting the machine in actual operation, a man who was for many years identified with practical oil milling, and therefore conversant with the difficulties and expense ordinarily encountered in bagging loose material, while being naturally quick to observe a defect in anything claiming to execute the surprising things which had been claimed for the device. Mr. Bannon inspected every part of the machine in its disconnected form, and later on witnessed same in operation, the work which was claimed it would perform being executed in a very thorough and rapid manner. The machine is unquestionably the most valuable device in its line

ever conceived, and if the saying be correct that "brains are at times put into machinery," it is most appropriate in this especial instance. No oil mill, fertilizer plant, or packing house of any capacity, should be without a Pratt & Whitney Co. automatic weighing machine, the incentive to secure same being emphasized by the fact that a machine will pay for itself in an ordinarily sized plant in a very short time. By way of illustration: It will take two men one day to weigh 1,000 bags of material, whether oil meal or similar products, while the automatic weighing machine will readily run off 2,400 bags, the day in each instance being ten hours. The saving in labor here is at once palpable, and as there are a number already in operation in oil mills, fertilizer plants and packing houses, none should be without the exceptionable advantages derived from the use of such an invaluable machine, more especially since competition in the lines referred to is keen and prices down to rock bottom.

To resume our description: Any predetermined quantity, 100, 150, 200 or 300 pounds, coming within the capacity of the machine, can be regularly and rapidly weighed continuously. Not the least desirable features of the machine lies in the further facility, that every weighing is recorded, so that at the end of the day an absolutely correct return is presented by a silent and incorruptible witness. The mechanism of the registering device is so ingeniously constructed that it is impossible to tamper with same with the object of showing a greater or less quantity than has actually passed through the machine, while a stop motion register perfects the system by enabling the manufacturer to weigh a prede-



termined quantity, 5, 10 or 50 tons, the machine coming to a standstill at the proper moment.

Concerning the method of introducing the material to the machine, which is by an interlocking system, an exactitude is established which is admirable. It is impossible for material, even to the weight of a gram, to pass through without being recorded. Apropos the matter of precise weighing, we would say, that as a test of the machine's capability, the careful reweighing of a day's work did not present the variation of half a pound from the aggregate, as shown by the register. This in itself is a valuable feature, effecting a very considerable saving when compared with the ordinary hand weighing system. The modus operandi consists in simply withdrawing the chute slide, when the material, whether cottonseed or linseed meal,

fertilizer, phosphate, tankage or grain of any kind, passes over a miniature conveyor, at the discharge point of which a horizontally moving rake distributes the feed uniformly in its descent to the weighing receptacle. The material falls rapidly until the weight has reached a point closely approaching the desired quantity, when the feed is automatically slowed, gradually shutting off same until a minute stream brings the weight to a balance corresponding to the quantity set on the graduating scale beam. At this instant the interlocking principle takes effect, the feed is shut off, and the operation is instantaneously followed by the complete discharge of the material caused by the opening of the closer at the bottom of the weighing receptacle. The formation of the latter is so constructed that it is impossible for the most minute particle of the weighed material to remain in the receptacle for the next weighing operation. The entire operation is therefore effected automatically and by the gravity of the material itself, which, when having reached the desired balance, shuts off the feed, causing the load to discharge in almost the same instant. Concerning the probability of the machine only weighing exact when new, as in ordinary weighing scales in constant use, it may be observed that owing to the knife edge balancing points which are thoroughly steel hardened, there is no possibility of their getting out of order, the company guaranteeing years of service without a hitch in this respect.

To simplify the management and use of the scale, and to prevent errors, the machine has been constructed without adjustments, so that it may be safely handled and cared for by ordinary workmen.

All of the weights are duplicates of the United States Standards, and the arrangement is such that the accuracy of the scale may be readily determined from time to time by its own standard weights and even beam. The scale is self-regulating. Its operation is automatically retarded and stopped, as described, when the weighing is faster than the material is taken away.

By the aid of two or more machines of this class connected, varying proportions of material can be weighed and discharged simultaneously into a bin, thus simplifying the mixing by its uniformity. By way of illustration, we will suppose it is necessary to associate, say, one ton of a certain quality of goods with four tons of another, whether cement, fertilizer, meal, etc. One machine may be set to stop at the exact moment when the desired quantity has been reached, while the other proceeds; or the speed of the one which weighs the lesser quantity of material may be arranged to cause the discharge simultaneously with the one which weighs the greater proportion, both discharging into the same spout, thus effecting a very excellent blending. The number of machines could be increased for this purpose to any desired extent. Where various grades of material require uniform mixing, the value of these connected machines will be palpable.

For weighing linseed, cottonseed, oil meal, fertilizer and tankage of all varieties, which will run through a spout, the company are working busily to catch up to the orders arriving almost daily. It should be known that the company has succeeded in perfecting an automatic force feed device, rendering it possible to handle material of any kind. Many of the large sugar refineries of the country are weighing and bagging their sugar with the Pratt & Whitney Co.'s automatic weighing machine. The cotton oil companies, quick to recognize the merits of a device which so reliably advances their great interests, have already purchased a number of these machines. The same applies to the linseed oil companies, while in many fertilizer plants the machine is



THE UNION SAUSAGE STUFFER

MADE IN TWO SIZES.
44-lb. Size, - - \$65
35-lb. Size, - - 50

This Stuffer occupies less room than any other and is simple and rapid in operation.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

MANUFACTURED BY
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Machine Works,

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P. DONAHUE & SON,

Highest Prices Paid for

HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,

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ORGANIZED 1888.

The New York Butchers' Calfskin Association,

OFFICE, 407 E. 47th STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Sell your calfskins to us. We divide all profits to stockholders. No other dealers do this.

Our wagons call at your place for calfskins.

ROBERT GANZ.

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The National Provisioner Analytical Laboratory,

Official Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange,
284 to 286 Pearl Street, New York. 617 to 618 Manhattan Building, Chicago.
OFFICIAL CHEMISTS NEW YORK, PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

CHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING PACKING-HOUSE LABORATORY —OF THE— THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER Of New York and Chicago,

FOR THE ANALYSIS, INVESTIGATION AND EXAMINATION OF ALL
PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES.

We will investigate and analyse, as regards their adaptability and purity, as well as to general composition, the following **Packing-House Products and Requisites**:

Chemicals and Supplies.

BORACIC ACID.
Crystals.
Powdered.
SALICYLIC ACID.
GLYCERINE.
CHROME YELLOW.
CHROME ORANGE.
BARYTES.
ANHYDROUS AND AQUA AMMONIA.
ALCOHOL.
Grain.
Wood.
VINEGAR.
SODIUM SULPHITE AND OTHER SULPHITES.
ALUM AND ALUMINUM SALTS.
LIME.
PRESERVATIVES IN GENERAL.
SPICES.
Pepper.
Coriander, etc.
DEXTRINE.
STARCH.
Corn.
Potato.
Tapioca.
Water.
BOILER COMPOUNDS OR PURGES.
LUBRICATING OILS.
Greases.
Compounds in General.
AXLE GREASE.
BELT CEMENTS.
BELT GREASES.
COAL.
WASTE FUEL, GASES AND SMOKE.
SOLDERS.
LEAD.
TIN.
HABBITT METAL.
ANTI-FRICTION METALS.
SOLDERING FLUIDS.
SAUSAGE MAKERS' INGREDIENTS.
Bologna Color.
Bologna Anti-Shrinkage Compound.
Blood Color.
FULLER'S EARTH.
PEARL ASH.
SILICATE OF SODA.
SULPHATE OF SODA.
DEFILATORY.
SAL AMMONIAC.
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Wood Working.
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MILK.
CREAM.
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WOOL SCOURERS AND CLEANERS.
"STICK" CURERS OR "STICK" MEDICINE.
SALT for Hides.
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Curing, Drysalting and Pickle.
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Soapmaking.
Casings.
SUGAR.
Molasses.
Syrup.
SALTPETRE.
Powdered.
Lump.
Crystal.
BORAX.
Crystal.
Powdered.
CAUSTIC SODA.
SODA ASH.
SAL SODA.
BICARBONATE OF SODA.
SULPHATE OF SODA OR GLAUBER SALTS.

Products.

Beef and Mutton Fats.
BEEF, PRIME, EDIBLE TALLOW.
For Water.
Hardness.
Titre.
Free acid impurities.
Uses.
Refining quality.
NON-EDIBLE TALLOW--For above tests.
TALLOW OILS. { Cold test.
NEATSFOOT OILS. { Free acid.
{ Gen'l impurities.
BONE TALLOW.
Hardness or titre.
NEATSFOOT STOCKS.
Hardness or titre.
WOOL GREASE.
General impurities.
Free acid.
Fleshing grease.
Oleo and Mutton Stearines.
For lard and compounds. Water.
Hardness.
For Tanners. { Free acid.
{ Impurities.
Oleo Oil and Neutral Lard.
For Color, Flavor.
Odor, etc.
Hardness, Free Acid, Water.

Lard Products.

PRIME STEAM for Water, Impurities.
For Free acid.
Hardness.
Color.
Taste.
Odor.
Cotton oil.
Beef or other tallow.
Keeping quality.
Bleaching quality.

Kettle Lard.

For above tests.

Lard Stearines.

For above tests.

Lard Oil.

For above tests.
With cold test.

Lard Compounds.

For Cotton oil.
Tallow.
Water.
Hardness.
Keeping quality.
Climatic influence.
Color.
Taste.
Odor, etc.

Lard Substitutes.

Above tests.

Hog Grease.

Yellow and brown for Water.
For Hardness.
Free acid.
Probable oil.
Yield in pressing.
Bleaching quality.

Pickles and Brines.

Sausages.

Beef Extracts and Beef Fluids
Pepsin, Pancreatin and Other

Ferments. Glues.

Pigsfoot glue.
Bone glue.
Hide stock glue.
Clear glue.
Foaming glue.
Strong and weak glues.
Painted or colored glues.
Paper maker's glue.
Paper box glue.
Cabinet glue.

Butterines and Butter.

Creamery.
No. 1 Grade.
No. 2 Grade.
Butterine.
Cotton oil.

Cotton Oil.

CRUDE for Free acid.
Water.
Insoluble or mealy matter.
Probable loss in refining.
and what suitable for.

YELLOW.

For Color, Flavor.
Cold test, etc.
Soapmaking.
Lard refining and cooking compounds.
Miner's and brewer's lamp oil.

WHITE.

For Color, Flavor.
Cold test, etc.
Soapmaking.
Lard refining and cooking compounds.
Miner's and brewer's lamp oil.
Salad oils.

"FOOTS" OR TANK BOTTOMS.

For Oil.
Mealy matter and water.

"FOOTS" OR SOAP STOCK.

For Water.
Total fatty acids.
Mealy matter.

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Ammonia.
Oil.

Fertilizers.

Including
Steam bone.
Raw bone.
No. 1 or 9-20 tankage.
No. 2 or 7-30 tankage.
Green or pressed and undried tankage.
Blood.
Tank water or "Stick."
Concentrated tankage.
Complete fertilizers.
Hoof meal.
Manure.

Wool.

For Shrinkage in scouring.
Water.
Dirt.
Grease.

For water, grease, dirt, ammonia, bone, phosphate, potash, etc.

An official certificate will be given with every Analysis made.

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We shall be pleased to quote figures on every test or analysis on any of the above articles or several of them. We will make arrangements for regular weekly analysis of oils, fertilizers, lard or any other product.

Will also give particulars regarding size and weight of samples desired.

in regular operation, rendering uniform satisfaction to all, without exception. The company has equipped several large power plants with machines for weighing coal, thus registering the exact amount of coal each boiler consumes. It would pay handsomely for the operator of every power plant to run this machine for this especial purpose as distinct from its other manifold adaptations. Briefly, The Pratt & Whitney Co.'s automatic weighing is at once unique and indispensable to the oil mill in the weighing of seed or meal; to the fertilizer plant or packing house, and many other manufactories, where large quantities of material are to be weighed daily, while its use and actual necessity as an economical factor is equally pronounced in the capacity of coal weigher in every manufactory where two or more boilers are in regular operation.***

NEW YORK MARKETS. OCEAN FREIGHTS AND THE WEST- BOUND RAILROAD RATE SITUATION.

There is a moderate inquiry for berth room at steady prices, the market ruling strong and no indications of lower prices, at least for the immediate future. No change in provision rates has taken place, and quotations are firm for all goods. It is significant, however, that grain steamers are offered with increased freedom, and with less demand experienced the market has a somewhat easier tone.

Concerning road rates, a meeting of the presidents of the initial trunk lines was held recently in the rooms of the Joint Traffic Association to discuss the west-bound rate situation, particularly the recent cuts made by the Norfolk & Western. The only road not represented was the Chesapeake & Ohio, which was rather remarkable, as that road would naturally be most affected by the cut rates now in force. As a result of the conference it was decided that the trunk lines should not, for the present at least, meet the cuts of the Norfolk & Western, and that road was given assurance that the trunk lines would maintain published rates, the alleged failure to do which was the ground for the Norfolk & Western's cut.

A meeting of the Board of Control, which comprises the presidents of all the Joint Traffic lines, will be held on Tuesday next, when the situation, both as regards east and west-bound business, will be carefully considered.

A rather disturbing circumstance at the moment is the announcement by the Southern Pacific Company that it will to-morrow put in effect a rate of 48 cents on first-class business from here to St. Louis, which is 12 cents less than the present cut rate of the Norfolk & Western. The rates on the other five classes will be 43, 35, 31, 25 and 23 cents respectively. They apply via New Orleans. These rates are, however, uninsured. While this new cut is unfavorable, the trunk line presidents, it is stated, are inclined to follow a conservative policy.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beeves	Calves	Cows	Sheep	Hogs
Jersey City.....	2,938	729	13,055	10,769	
Sixtieth St.....	2,811	113	1,711	14,807	318
Fortieth St.....	2,929	39	39	1,733	18,957
Hoboken.....	1,421	89	89	2,439	
Lehigh Val. R. R.....	152	84			
Scattering.....					
Totals.....	10,129	151	2,690	29,669	32,363
Totals last week.....	10,785	184	2,679	31,275	33,496

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice.....	4 80 a 5 25
Medium to fair.....	4 40 a 4 75
Common.....	3 80 a 4 35
Bulls and dry cows.....	1 60 a 3 50
Oxen and Stags.....	2 80 a 4 00
Good to prime steers one year ago.....	4 85 a 5 75

Weekly shipments:

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Quar. Beef.
Eastmans Co.....	6,300		
Swift & Co.....	2,367		
D. H. Sherman.....	568		
Nelson Morris & Co.....	3,000		
J. Shamburg & Son.....	996	1,563	
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger.....	846		
Curran & K.....	300		
D. G. Culver.....	50		
G. F. Lough & Co.....	20	100	
L. S. Dillenback.....	180		
Hume & Mullen.....	67		
Total shipments.....	2,112	1,910	12,235
Total shipments last week.....	2,943	1,028	11,393
Boston " this week.....	3,186	1,020	11,855
Baltimore ".....	598	1,000	1,510
Philad'a ".....	611		1,092
Newport News ".....	349		
St. John, N. B. ".....	475		
Portland ".....	900		
To London.....	1,262		
To Liverpool.....	6,254	2,883	23,734
To Glasgow.....	356	1,000	
To Southampton.....			2,868
To Hull.....	149		
To Bristol.....	449		
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	70	347	
Totals to all ports.....	8,541	3,930	26,602
" " last week.....	6,925	3,015	26,093

LIVE CALVES.

The market is about the same. Receipts are better, but only a moderate demand, choice not realizing quite so much. Westerns, only common, offered. We quote:

Poor to choice.....	5 00 a 7 00
Westerns, common.....	2 85 a 3 12 1/2

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

A better demand, with ordinary receipts, tended to strengthen prices of selected stock. Prime sheep and lambs remain the same. We quote:

Common to prime sheep.....	3 50 a 4 00
Selected.....	4 00 a 4 65
Medium to choice lambs.....	5 00 a 5 50

LIVE HOGS.

Shipments about as usual this week. Heavy hogs fetched a trifle more, but roughs were lower. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	3 90 a 4 05
Hogs, light to medium.....	3 80 a 4 00
Pigs.....	4 00 a 4 50
Roughs.....	3 00 a 3 25

DRESSED HOGS.

The market has decidedly improved. Light and mediums are selling at a small advance on last week's prices. We quote:

Hogs, 160 and over.....	4 1/2 a 5
Hogs, 140 and over.....	5 a 5 1/2
Hogs, 120 and over.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Pigs, light.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Pigs, medium.....	5 1/2 a 5 3/4
Country dressed.....	4 a 6 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand is decidedly better for lambs. Sheep are selling at last week's prices. We quote:

Good to choice lambs.....	8 a 8 1/2
Common to medium lambs.....	7 a 8
Good to prime sheep.....	7 a 7 1/2
Common to medium.....	6 1/2 a 7

DRESSED BEEF.

Trade is about the same, with outside prices somewhat lower. Good beef is still scarce. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 8
" light.....	7 a 7 1/2
Common to fair Native.....	6 1/2 a 7
Choice Western, heavy.....	6 1/2 a 7
" light.....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
Good to prime Westerns.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Texan.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Good to choice Heifers.....	6 1/2 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Heifers.....	5 a 5 1/2
Choice Cows.....	5 1/2 a 5 3/4
Common to fair Cows.....	4 1/2 a 5
Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....	5 1/2 a 6
Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....	5 a 5 1/2
Choice Bulls.....	5 1/2 a 6
Common Bulls and Cows for Bologna.....	5 a 5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Fair demand, with country dressed at a small advance in price. We quote:

City dressed.....	8 1/2 a 11
Country dressed, choice.....	9 a 9 1/2
" good.....	8 a 9
" common.....	6 a 8
Dressed barnyard.....	4 a 5

PROVISIONS.

Prices are about the same as last week. A good demand for California hams at a trifle advance; smoked beef tongues are scarce and advanced in price. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	10 a 10 1/2
" " 12 to 14 ".....	9 a 10
" " heavy.....	9 a 9 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
" " heavy.....	5 1/2 a 5 3/4
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	7 1/2 a 8
" (rib in).....	7 a 8
Dried beef sets.....	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	13 a 14
" shoulders.....	5 1/2 a 6
Pickled bellies, light.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
" heavy.....	4 1/2 a 5
Fresh pork loins.....	6 1/2 a 7
Pork tenderloins.....	15 a 16

DRESSED POULTRY.

The receipts, while not so very large, still are ample for present limited requirements. The late warm weather, especially in the Southwest, has compelled shippers to ice their consignments, and quite a considerable proportion are ice packed, and with fairly cold weather here, are not in favor, and have to be shaded a fraction under dry packed to attract attention. Fresh turkeys are nearly all undesirable and sell slowly. Western chickens and fowls in only moderate demand. Really choice dry packed are bringing 8 1/2 c., and a few exceptional lots at 9c. Capons are very dull and weak. Ducks and geese quiet and unchanged. Squabs plenty and slow. We quote:

Turkeys, fancy quality.....	12 a 12 1/2
" fair to medium.....	11 a 12
" old, Tom.....	9 a 10
" young, Tom.....	10 a 11
Hens.....	12 a 12 1/2
Chickens, selected, Phila.....	13 a 13
" good to prime, Phila.....	10 a 12
" common to medium, Phila.....	9 a 10
" Western.....	7 a 8 1/2
Fowls, prime.....	8 a 8 1/2
" common to good.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Old Cocks.....	5 a 5 1/2
Ducks, choice.....	12 a 14
" common to medium.....	8 a 11
Geese, choice.....	8 a 9
" common to medium.....	6 a 7
Squabs, per doz., white.....	2 25 a 2 50
" " dark.....	1 50 a 1 75
Capons, Phila.....	14 a 15
" slips.....	12 a 13
" Western.....	10 a 11

LIVE POULTRY.

Demand was fairly active on the basis of 7c. for fowls and chickens, and some realized a fraction more. There is a large accumulation and little chance for a clearance this week. Old roosters sold mainly at 4 1/2 c., though a few went at 4 cents. Turkeys weak and a shade lower. Ducks and geese are steady for choice, but poor neglected. Pigeons weak and 5c. lower. We quote:

Turkeys.....	9 a 11
Fowls, Local and Western, per lb.....	7 a 7 1/2
" Southern.....	7 a 7
Chickens, local and Western, per lb.....	7 a 7 1/2
" Southern.....	7 a 7
Ducks, per pair.....	65 a 90
Geese, per pair.....	1 50 a 1 75
Roosters, per lb.....	4 a 4 1/2
Pigeons, per pair.....	20 a 30

GAME.

There is little outlet for game of any description, and prices weak and generally irregular. Quail in plenty, but only a peddling demand. Grouse and partridges very dull. Rabbits have little demand, at lower prices. Best lots of Texas grouse offered at 60¢ to 75¢, but many are a little soft and selling at 35¢ to 40¢ per pair. We quote:

Quail, per doz.....	1 a 1 25
Partridges, undrawn, per pair.....	75 a 80
" drawn.....	50 a 65
Grouse, per pair.....	90 a 1 25
Wild Ducks, canvasback, per pair.....	3 00 a 4 00
" roadheads, per pair.....	1 25 a 1 75
" mallard, per pair.....	75 a 90
" common, per pair.....	20 a 25
Rabbits, per pair.....	8 a 10
" Jack per pair.....	25 a 30
Venison, whole, per lb.....	10 a 11
" saddle, per lb.....	12 a 14
Prairie chickens.....	1 10 a 1 40

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WHAT'S THE MARKET

ON ...
HIDES
SKINS
PELTS
TALLOW
GREASE

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Pays to keep posted.

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154 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	43 to 60c
Calves' heads, scalded	35 to 40c a piece
Sweet breads	30 to 75c a pair
Calves' livers	30 to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys	8 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys	3c a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 60c a piece
Outails	6 to 8c a piece
Hearts, beef	11 to 13c a piece
Rolls, beef	10 to 11c a lb
Butts, beef	6 to 8c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	18 to 25c a lb
Lamb's fries	7 to 8c a pair

BUTTER.

Creamery, Western, extras	a 19
" " firsts	17 a 18
" " seconds	15 a 16
" " thirds	13 a 11
" State, firsts	13 a 17
" " common to prime	13 a 17
" Western, held, finest	15 1/2 a 17
" " seconds to firsts	12 a 16
state dairy, half tubs, fresh made, fancy	a 18
" " fresh, com. to choice	12 a 17
" " full made, finest	14 a 15
" " half-arkin tubs, firsts	13 a 14 1/2
" " thirds	12 a 12 1/2
" " tubs and arkins, finest	10 a 11
" " arkins, finest, seconds to firsts	14 a 14 1/2
" " seconds to firsts	12 a 13
Western imitation creamery, extras	13 a 15 1/2
" " firsts	13 a 14
" " seconds	11 a 12
" " factory, fresh, extras	12 1/2 a 13
" " firsts	10 1/2 a 11
" " thirds	9 a 10
" " held, fancy	7 a 11
" " seconds to firsts	9 a 10 1/2
Rolls, fresh, per lb.	8 a 12

Add 1c. per pound to the above for small selections of choice and fancy goods.

SALTPETRE.

Crude	3 1/2 a 4
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2 a 5
Crystals	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
Powdered	5 a 5 1/2

GREEN CALF SKINS.

Veal Skins, No. 1	15
Veal Skins, No. 2	13
Butterfisks, No. 1	11
Butterfisks, No. 2	9
Kips, No. 1, heavy, 18 lbs. and up	1.90
Kips, No. 1, Light, 14 lbs. and up	1.60
Kips, No. 2, Heavy	1.60
Kips, No. 2, Light	1.20
Buttermilk Kips	1.20
Branded Kips	1.00
C. S. No. 3	40
Bobs	25

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, dry, 50 pieces to 100	a 60.00
Flat shin bones, dry, 42 pieces to 100	a 45.00
High bones, 75 pieces to 100	a 75.00
Horns	a 34.00
Horns, 7 1/2 ounces and over	a 130.00
" 7 1/2 ounces and under	a 100.00
" No. 3	a 94.00
Gunstock, per 100 lbs	a 80c
Hair tails	a 3c

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough butcher's fat	14 1/2
Interior	2 1/2
*Suet, fresh and heavy	2 1/2
Shop bones (per cwt.)	20

SPICES.

	Whole	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black	6 1/2	8
" " White	11	12
" Red Zanzibar	13	13
" Shot	8	8
Allspice	6	8
Coriander	4 1/2	7
Cloves	8	10
Mace	45	50
Nutmegs, 110s	45	50
Ginger, Jamaica	25	26
" African	6	8
Sage Leaf	10	12
" Rubbed	10	12
Marjoram	25	25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, English, wide per keg	32 00
" " per 1/2 keg	17 00
" " medium, per keg	25 00
" Australian, per lb.	30 a 40
" New Zealand, wide	30 a 40
" domestic, per keg	20 00
Hog, American, top, per lb.	14
" " bbis., per lb.	14
" " 1/2 bbis., per lb.	15
" " kegs, per lb.	16

Beef guts, rounds, per set	15
" " per lb.	3 a 4
" " bungs, per piece	5 a 6
" " per lb.	5 a 6
" " middles, per set	38
" " per lb.	7 a 8
" wasands, per 1,000	4 1/2 c. per 100

The Fertilizer Market.

NEW YORK.

There is only a moderate inquiry for leading ammoniates, which are featureless, but in the absence of any pressure to sell values are fully maintained. There has been considerable business reported in potash salts since the announcement of contract prices for 1897. Nitrate of soda is quiet but firm, although there is but little inquiry.

The price of muriate has been advanced in 50 ton lots to \$1.85. The demand from the South for tankage is unabated with regard to the ordinary variety. The following are closing prices:

Ground bone, fine average, per ton	\$18 00	a 21 00
Keiserit, future shipments	7 25	a 7 50
Nitrate of soda, spot	1 02 1/2	a 1 95
Double manure salt (18a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1 01	a 1 01 1/2
The same, spot	1 02	a 1 03
High grade manure salt (90a 98 per cent. sulphate potash), to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	1 93 1/2	a 2 00 1/2
Bone black, spent, per ton	16 00	a 16 50
Azotine, per unit	1 75	a 1 80
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b. dry	8 50	a 9 00
" "	19 00	a 20 00
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs.	2 20	a 2 25
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	2 15	a 2 20
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs.	5 00	a 5 25
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	3 00	a
The same, dried	3 25	a 3 45

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER REPORT.

The market for ammoniates is without material change. The Southern inquiry continues sufficient to absorb the current product of tankage, but the higher grade articles of blood and concentrated find less support. We quote: Tankage, 9 1/2 and 18 \$13.50, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago; tankage, 8 and 20, \$11.50, Chicago; tankage, 7 and 30, \$10, Chicago; blood, \$1.42 1/2 per unit, Kansas City; blood, \$1.45 per unit, Chicago; concentrated, \$1.30 per unit, Chicago; azotine, \$1.65 per unit, delivered Baltimore and Philadelphia; foreign sulphate ammonia, \$2.15, c. i. f., New York and Baltimore.

THE GLUE MARKET.

Business is moderate and conditions generally unchanged. Hide stock glues are firm. Foot grades in full supply and with occasional concessions. Foreign makes held at advancing figures and neglected. We quote:

A Extra, white	22c
1 Extra "	18c
1 "	16c
1 X "	14c
1 1/2 Hide, brown	13 1/2c
1 1/2 "	13c
1 1/2 "	12c
1 1/2 Bone	10c
1 1/2 "	9c
1 "	8c
1 "	7c

CHEMICALS AND SOAP MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 per cent. caustic soda, 2.10 for 60 per cent.; 77 per cent. caustic soda, 2.20 for 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2.30 per lb; 98 1/2 powd. caustic soda, 3 1/2c. per lb; sal soda, 70c. per 100 lb; carbonate of potash, 5 1/2c. per lb; caustic potash, 5 1/2c. per lb; borax, 5 1/2c. per lb; talc, 1 1/4c. per lb; Cochiti coconut oil, 6@6 1/4c. per lb; Ceylon coconut oil, 5 1/2@5 1/4c. per lb; palm oil, 4 1/4c. per lb; palm kernel oil, 5 1/4c.; yellow olive oil, 56c. gallon; green olive oil, 54c. per gallon; green olive oil foots, 4 1/2c. per lb; cottonseed soap stock, 1c. per lb; rosin, \$2.25@3 per \$280 lb.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

LARDS.

Prime Steam	4
Neutral	5 1/2
Compound	4

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	4 1/2
----------------	-------

OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	34
" " No. 1	31
" " No. 1	26
" " No. 2	24
Oleo oil, "Extra"	5 1/2
Neatfoot Oil, Pure	45
" Extra	35
" No. 1	31

TALLOW.

Tallow Oil	30
Packers' Prime	3 1/2
No. 3	2 1/2
Edible Tallow	3 1/2

GREASES.

Brown	2 1/2
Yellow	2 1/2
White	3 1/2
Bone	2 1/2

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1 1/2
Inferior or black fat	1 1/2
Suet	2 1/2
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.	30

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	23
Crude	19
Butter oil, barrels	27

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, 16 to 17 units	1.50	Chgo. f. o. b.
Hoof meal, per unit	1.40	"
Concent. tankage, 14 to 16 p. c. unit	1.35	"
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	14.00	"
Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p. c. per ton	13.00	"
Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p. c. per ton	12.00	"
Unground tankage, 7 & 30 p. c. per ton	10.00	"
Unground tankage, 6 & 35 p. c. per ton	10.00	"
Bone meal, per ton	18.00	"
Bones, rough, "packers"	16.50	"
Steamed bone meal per ton	15.50	"
Ground tankage, \$1 per ton extra		"

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	\$170 per ton 65-70 lbs. average
Horns	\$20.70 per ton
Round Shin Bones	\$47.00 "
Flat Shin Bones	\$37.50 "
Thigh Bones	\$90 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	6 a 6 1/2
Pocket Pieces	a 4
Tenderloins	12 1/2 a 13
Spare ribs	a 4
Trimnings	a 4 1/2
Ham Trimnings	3 1/2 a 4
California Butts	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Boston Butts	3 1/2 a 4
Tail Bones	a 2 1/2
Pigs' Tails	a 2
Hocks	a 3
Cheek Meat	a 3
Skinned Shoulders	a 4 1/2
Dry Salt Spare Ribs	

CURING MATERIALS.

Sugar in New Orleans is quoted as follows:	
Pure open kettle	2 1/2 a 2 3/4
White, clarified	3 1/2
Plantation granulated	3 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Barrels	75c
Lard tierces	90 a 92 1/2

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 20.

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
February 15	14,384	142	31,927	15,444
" 16	3,651	903	32,946	6,313
" 17	17,253	341	49,928	14,750
" 18	9,843	151	25,569	14,791
" 19	2,475	136	21,824	7,625
" 20	239	7	21,253	3,642

Total	47,845	1,680	187,427	62,586
Previous week	49,531	1,450	166,747	62,367
Same week, '96	56,778	1,919	148,412	71,261
" '95	46,187	2,170	217,767	62,893

The 187,427 hogs received last week averaged 239 lb, against 240 lb a week before, 252 lb a month ago, 239 lb corresponding week a year ago, and 223 lb two years ago. Average is growing lighter, and looks as though we were getting the eight months' stags now.

WANTED.--FOR SALE.--BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

NOTICE.

Advertisements in this column to occupy one inch or less are inserted at the minimum rate of one dollar per insertion (one inch of eight lines or less). Fifteen cents per line for every additional line above eight lines.

POSITIONS WANTED.

POSITION WANTED.

Experienced casing and butchers' supply salesman wants position. Best of references. Address HONEST, Box 46, care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-286 Pearl street, New York City.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position in office by competent accountant; long experience in live stock business; familiar with all branches of clerical work. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box 42, care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-6 Pearl street, New York.

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

A gentleman and business man who is about to make an extended trip through Europe next spring, and who will visit the largest cities and principal ports, would be pleased to make connection with some prominent houses for which he could do some business on his proposed trip. Address I. Z. L., Box, 527, care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street, New York.

CLERK WANTED.

One who understands weighing, packing and shipping of meats. State experience, and salary expected. Address "MANUFACTURER," Box 96, care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-6 Pearl street, New York.

POSITION WANTED.

Position wanted by practical soap maker. Capable of managing a factory of any capacity. Thirteen years' of experience in the bleaching and refining of cotton oil. Address JOHN DONAHUE, Box 36, care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-286 Pearl street, New York.

OIL MAN WANTS POSITION.

Position wanted by a man who is thoroughly competent in making oleo oil, tallow or lard. Can handle a place. Has had twelve years' experience. References. T. W. G., Box 123, care the NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street, New York.

HELP WANTED.

PORK AND BEEF PACKING.

We want a man thoroughly familiar with pork and beef packing, slaughtering and manufacture of by-products, sufficiently literate and educated to write or furnish valuable articles on these subjects.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
284-286 Pearl St., New York.

SIDE LINE.

Salesman visiting butchers, grocers and general stores can carry a very profitable side line; pocket samples only. Address H. W. T. C., Box 111, care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street, New York.

FOR RENT.

Only \$4 a day; new summer and winter house; capacity 700 hogs, 200 cattle, 100 sheep; live stock prices 40 cents under Chicago; shipping rate equal Chicago. Address "S." care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

WE ARE SHORT OF COPIES OF THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER OF THE DATES OF JAN. 25, 1896, AND JAN. 9, 1897. WE WOULD BE OBLIGED IF OUR FRIENDS WOULD SEND US COPIES OF THOSE DATES, AND WE WILL CREDIT THEIR SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT ACCORDINGLY.

See Coupon on Page 31.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A two-story brownstone house in Brooklyn, for sale or exchange, for butcher shop. Apply JACOB LEVY, 799 First avenue, New York City.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY

Is presented to the right party of buying or leasing a newly equipped modern packing house in the best section of the West; present output 300 cattle, 1,000 sheep and 2,000 hogs per month, and making money. Owner's health failing. Will sell outright, lease for a term of years, or lease with the privilege of buying, or form a stock company and take interest. For particulars, address S. BIRKENWALD CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

PRESSES FOR SALECHEAP.

Three Johnson Filter Presses, 36 Plates, 18 inches diameter, and
One Filter Press, 20 Plates, 18 inches square. Will stand 1,000 pounds to the square inch. Also One No. 3 Oleo Press.

JOSEPH LISTER,
1158-1160 Elston Avenue, Chicago.

OIL MILL AND ICE PLANT FOR SALE.

A well equipped cottonseed oil mill, 50 tons' capacity, situated in a leading commercial center in the South, consisting of one huller, four linters, rolls, four cookers and heaters, three 12-box Van Winkle presses and one 15-box press, one cake breaker, one buhr mill and one attrition mill. In addition to the foregoing there is also a first-class hydraulic pump, shafting, belting, etc., all new. Also a 60 H. P. steam engine, two 80 H. P. boilers, feed pump and feed water heater, together with receiving and settling tanks, etc. In addition to the foregoing there is also offered for sale on same premises, one 35-ton De La Vergne refrigerating machine, a complete 17-ton ice-making plant, including condensing and filtering apparatus, together with a 50-light dynamo, with 12 H. P. New York Safety Steam Power Co.'s engine; everything in first-class order and now being operated on a paying basis. A 50-barrel refinery is now being erected, which will add to the value of the oil mill very materially. For further particulars, address B. E. F., Box 17, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 286 Pearl Street, New York; or 11 Rialto Building, Chicago.

OIL PRESS WANTED.

WANTED—To buy second-hand press to hold about five barrels stock. Address, with full description and price, "OIL PRESS," 5310 North Second street, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR RENT.

A slaughter house on Johnson avenue, Brooklyn, complete for killing hogs or other live stock, for rent cheap. Apply for particulars at 195 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn.

Live Stock and General Provision Agents,
EDWD. HEYMANS & SON, PARIS, France, 19 Rue Beranger.
(Est'd 1872.) Telegr., Heymansius (A B C Code)

ICE MACHINES FOR SALE

For Sale.—Second Hand Refrigerating Machines with Engines: 3, 6 and 10 ton capacity.

Remington Machine Co.,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

The experts of our analytical laboratory are not only thoroughly familiar with any and every subject which may come up in a packing house, rendering works, oil mill, tannery, fertilizer, glue or soap factory, but their decisions are accepted as authoritative and their opinion are sought after in the most intricate cases.

TO BE DETACHED.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

The National Provisioner Publishing Co.,


284 & 286 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK:

Please enter my name as an Annual Subscriber for your paper, for which please find \$4 inclosed.

* SUBSCRIPTIONS.		NAME
Per Annum in the U. S. and Canada (in advance),	\$4.00	CITY AND STREET.....
Foreign Countries, except Canada (in advance),	5.00	COUNTY AND STATE.....

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
 IS THE ONLY FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN THE IMMEDIATE BUSINESS
 AND AMUSEMENT CENTER OF THE CITY CONDUCTED ON THE
AMERICAN PLAN AT \$2.00 PER DAY
 STEAM HEAT, PASSENGER ELEVATOR
 AND OTHER MODERN CONVENIENCES.
TABLE AND SERVICE THE BEST
 ROOMS NEWLY AND NEATLY FURNISHED. THE NEXT TIME YOU ARE IN CHICAGO TRY
 THE CONTINENTAL, YOU WILL FIND IT HOMELIKE AND COMFORTABLE.

CHAS. O. BLOOM PROPRIETOR



WABASH AVENUE AND MADISON STREET. CHICAGO, ILL.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with TWIN SCREW STEAMERS. New York-Plymouth-London-Cherbourg, (Paris)-Hamburg Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

Columbia, March 25, 7 a. m. Normannia, June 3, 10 a. m.
 First Bismk, April 8, 10 a. m. Columbia, June 10, 7 a. m.
 Normannia, April 29, 10 a. m. Aug. Victoria, June 17, 7 a. m.
 Columbia, May 13, 7 a. m. First Bismk, June 24, 10 a. m.
 First Bismk, May 27, 10 a. m. Normannia, July 1, 10 a. m.

REGULAR SERVICE between NEW YORK and HAMBURG direct.
 By new Twin Screw mail steamers and other steamers.

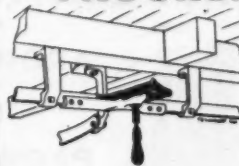
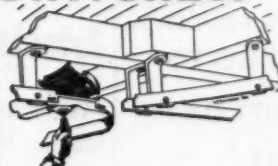
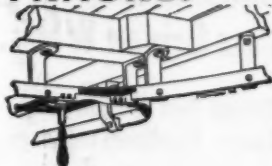
Pennal v. Feb. 18, 7 a. m. Palatia, May 15, 4 p. m.
 Prussia, Feb. 27, 2:30 p. m. Pennal v. May 22, 10 a. m.
 Phoenicia, March 6, 7:30 a. m. Patria, May 29, 4 p. m.
 Persia, March 13, 12:00 noon. Prussia, June 5, 9 a. m.
 Andalusia, March 20, 7 a. m. Phoenicia, June 12, 3 p. m.
 Palatia, March 27, 1 p. m. Persia, June 19, 9:30 a. m.
 Pennal v. April 3, 7 a. m. Andalusia, June 26, 3 p. m.
 Patria, April 10, 11 a. m. Palatia, July 3, 8 a. m.
 Prussia, April 17, 7 a. m. Pennal v. July 10, 1:30 p. m.
 Phoenicia, April 24, 11:30 a. m. Patria, July 17, 8 a. m.
 Persia, May 1, 7 a. m. Prussia, July 24, 2 p. m.
 Andalusia, May 8, 10 a. m. Phoenicia, July 31, 7:30 a. m.

BALTIC LINE TO CHRISTIANA, COPENHAGEN and STETTIN.

Sicilia, March 13, 3 p. m.

Hamburg-American Line,
 37 Broadway, New York, Cor. La Salle and Randolph
 Sts., Chicago.

TRACKS. ~ SWITCHES. ~ TRUCKS.

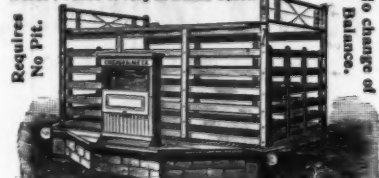


CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
 REFER TO ALL FORMER CUSTOMERS.

J. DUNCAN & CO., 94 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

SEE COUPON ON PAGE 31.

16 oz. to 1 lb.
U. S. Standard
 Steel Frame & Royal Scale Rack



Requires No Pit. No change of Balance.
 Numerous specialties at less than wholesale prices, viz:
 Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Organs, Pianos, Cider Mills,
 Carriages, Carts, Reapers, Harvesters, Horse Mills,
 Letter Presses, Saws, Trucks, Drills, Hay Cutters,
 Presses, Feed Mills, Stoves, Boilers, Road Plows,
 Lawn Mowers, Coffee Mills, Forges, Lathes, Dump Carts,
 Corn Shellers, Sand Turbines, Engines, Tools, Wire Fences,
 Fanning Mills, Crow Bars, Rollers, Washers, Clothing, &c.
 Hay, Stock, Elevator, Railroad, Platform and Counter SCALES.
 Read for free catalogue and see how to Save Money.
 161 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE W. PRICE

has commenced this season's manufacture of

Hill's Celebrated Trenton Sausage.

PRICE'S PREPARED HAM, SAUSAGE,
 BOLOGNA, FRANKFURTS, SCHNITZEL
 AND BREAKFAST BACON.
 THIS SEASON'S FRESH PORK, SUGAR-
 CURED HAM, BEEF TONGUES, HONE-
 LESS HAM, DRIED BEEF, LIVER
 PUDDINGS.

I am prepared to fill all orders promptly. No
 adulterations used in any of our products. Patron-
 age solicited.

GEO. W. PRICE,
 Stalls 43 & 44, City Market, TRENTON, N. J.
 Factory, 23 & 28 Chambers Street.

HINTS TO PRACTICAL OIL MILLERS
 WITH REGARD TO PRESS ROOM AP-
 PLIANCES AND METHODS. ORDER
 THE BOOK NOW. BLANK CAN BE
 FOUND ON PAGE 21.



The Only Really Air-Tight Door Made.

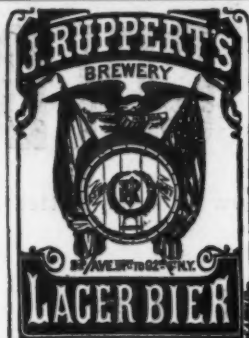
Does not become leaky with use. Aside from all its other merits, its easy opening and closing is enough and will save its cost in a few weeks in any busy meat market or storage house. Special doors to fit tight on flush floor, without wear; for overhead track with trap complete, and for old doorways. Circular with diagrams, photo-illustrations, and list of regular sizes.

SEE COUPON ON PAGE 31.

When you go to
 GANSEVOORT
 MARKET CALL AT

GANSEVOORT BUTCHERS' SUPPLY CO.

For your . . . **27 Tenth Avenue, New York,**
 Butchers' Tools, Skewers, Lard Kettles,
 Presses, Stuffers, etc. Fixtures of all kinds. Butchers' Blocks our Specialty.



BUTCHERS.

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, February 20, 1897. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on February 20, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Hausman, Chas., 340 Brook Ave.; to E. Meyer.	\$150
Hann, H. D., 5th Ave. and 128th St.; to L. H. Mace & Co. (Refrigerator).	
Mayrovitz, Jacob, 1019 2d Ave.; to M. Klein.	115
Mintz, Harris, 77 Monroe; to M. Klein.	40
McCanless, Frank, 154 East 106th St.; to Fulton Fish Co.	100
Orsi, Elisio, 109 Thompson; to Remolo Orsi.	100
Rode, P. E., 91 West End Ave.; to J. M. Kurtz.	600
Roth, Hannah, 607 Amsterdam Ave.; to J. Levy.	300
Ryan, D. F.; to Edward Merrill & Co. (Ice Wagon, &c.).	220
Schwartz, Sam, 79 Lewis; to H. Rothman.	150
Tuep, Jas., 256 West 31st; to W. J. Smith.	46

Bills of Sale.

Bell, David, Jr., 2206 5th Ave.; to O. Friar (Fish Market).	1
Esselborn, Geo., 980 Columbus; to Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.	150
Kohn, Louis, 1587 Madison Ave.; to I. Heilbrunn.	500

KINGS COUNTY.

Johnson, S. R., 863 Broadway; to S. & H. Plaut.	200
Meyer, W., Enfield St. and Old	

TELEPHONE, 299 FRANKLIN.

JAMES H. O'BRIEN,

SCALE MAKER AND REPAIRER.

Manufacturer of Over-Head Scales and Tracks for Weighing and Handling all kinds of Merchandise. Dealer in New and Second-Hand Scales. Scales Tested and Sealed to U. S. Standard. 75 NEW CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.

A. E. MACADAM,

BUTCHERS' ROLL AND FLAT PAPER

Paper Bags, Twines, Butter Dishes and Boxes of every description.

265 GREENE AVE., BROOKLYN.

TELEPHONE 226 BEDFORD.

D. OETJEN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

SMOKED AND SALT FISH AND PROVISIONS.

379 FLUSHING AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

ANGERER & GRUETZNER,

Successors to O. VELLE, Manufacturers of

BUTCHERS' FIXTURES AND ICE HOUSES.

Grocery and Delicatessen Fixtures a Specialty. Telephone Call, 659 Wmsburgh.

318-322 FLUSHING AVE.,

Near Clason Ave., BROOKLYN, N. Y. Short Distance from Wallabout Market.

GROCERS.

The following Mortgages on Grocers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past Week up to Saturday, February 20, 1897. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on February 20, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Meyer, John, 218 East 81st; to H. Harjes.	100
Marcus, Wolf, 19 Monroe; to C. Walkemessin.	
Weingarten, Louis, 592 2d Ave.; to E. Hamburger (Butter Store).	55

Bills of Sale.

Breskie, Abram, 617 East 11th; to S. Steinfeld.	300
Cramer, C. C., 1615 1st Ave.; to Schloerb & Danker.	1
Dragon, Bertrando, 579 Central Ave.; to R. Ganna.	50
D'Amico, Michael, 342 East 115th; to Mary Pizzi.	1
Flatow, F., 229 East 95th; to A. Fritsch.	140
Grinsten, Bernat, 25 Rivington; to A. Sigmund (Restaurant).	300
Gerstle, Hy., 892 Jackson Ave.; to Elise Gerstle (Produce Fixtures, etc.).	600
Kraus, Rosa, 357 East 72d; to L. Blumenthal.	350
Knepper, Slatte, 183 Norfolk; to Herman Knepper.	250
Vogt, Chas., 1044 1st Ave.; to H. Beckmann.	1,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Burger, H., 5th Ave. and 95th St.; to G. L. Ayres & Co.	400
Hollwedel, H. A., 27-29 Evergreen Place; to W. F. Hollwedel.	250
Rudich, L., 289 Columbia; to A. Berge.	200
Ziegler, C., 158 Nassau; to R. Rothschild & Sons (Butter Box).	60

Bills of Sale.

Alpert, H., 1861 Broadway; to Bertha Alpert.	450
Dosch, J. H., Jr., 162 Throop Ave.; to Linnemeyer & Bohack.	200
Millar, T., & D., 521 Flushing Ave.; to T. A. Andrews (subject to mortgage).	Nom.

NOTE.—The above information will be furnished on a special advance sheet one week ahead of this publication to all those who may desire to order it. Price, \$2.50 per year, 52 weekly sheets.

OTTO BARTELS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

PROVISIONS, FISH AND SALT,

7 WALLABOUT MARKET,

Telephone 580 Williamsburgh. BROOKLYN. The well-known Model Boiled Hams our Specialty.

CHARLES MILLER,

MANUFACTURER OF

BUTCHERS' FIXTURES Boxes, Tools, Etc.

Ice Houses for all purposes.

Fish and Oyster Markets fitted up.

All Orders Promptly Attended to.

505 West 45th St., New York.

We do not claim to make ALL the

BEST ICE HOUSES AND FIXTURES

BUT THOSE WE MAKE ARE A No. 1.

We make them of the best material and employ only the best mechanics.

Our Ice Houses often Stand at 36°!!!

E. V. ALFORD, 278 Flushing Ave., Cor. Grand Ave. BROOKLYN.

TELEPHONE, 1130, WILLIAMSBURGH.

HICKORY SKEWERS, TOOLS, SCALES, BASKETS, ETC.



Good Meat Alone

is not enough. The butcher who wishes to build up a big trade must have a nicely furnished shop. The man who has

An Up-to-date Shop

will get the up-to-date trade. Customers like to see attractive refrigerators, modern machinery and handy tools.

All Butcher Fixtures

of the latest and best make, as well as refrigerators and tools, are manufactured by

T. FARRELL,

328 West Forty-First Street, NEW YORK CITY.

GUSTAV GOLDMAN

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

ALL CELEBRATED BRANDS OF

BOLOGNAS AND SAUSAGES

Packer of Tongues, Smoked and Pickled Beef.

No. 314 EAST HOUSTON ST., NEW YORK

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

ONLY \$4.00 FOR 52 WEEKLY ISSUES.

\$10,000,000.00 IN GOLD

was dug out of the hills at CRIPPLE CREEK in 1896. 1897 will show a much better record and this will be contributed to very materially by

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT M. & L. CO.

whose property is situated on Globe Hill, and is surrounded by some of the largest mines in the camp. At a distance of 1350 feet from the mouth of their tunnel this company recently made

A BIG STRIKE

of pay ore, eight feet wide, from which they will commence shipping soon. We advise a purchase of this stock now before they do this for the price will then be advanced. It can be had at 5¼c. per share in not less than 100 share lots. Orders must be sent in at once to realize at this price.

... Address ...

The Mechem Investment Company, Colorado Springs, Colorado.



CALLERINE

THE IDEAL FOOD PRESERVATIVE.

For the Preservation of all kinds of Food Products, Milk, Cream and Butter. Fish, Flesh or Fowl, Fruits and Vegetables without the use of ice or any other preservative.

CALLERINE
WILL PRESERVE MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

WE GUARANTEE

CALLERINE to be entirely free from Salicylic, Boracic or Benzoic Acid, Coal Tar Products or any Salt or Compound of the same.

BRANCH OFFICES,
THE BEAUMONT CO., 125 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK.
I. L. NEWMAN, 6 S. HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
CALLERINE MFG. CO., 34 W. Chestnut St., Lancaster, Pa.

THE CALLERINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
612 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Certificate of Analysis.

New York, July 1, 1896.

THE CALLERINE MANUFACTURING CO.,

612 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:—We have analyzed and tested the preserving fluid called "CALLERINE," and have found the same to be an excellent and effective preservative for food of all kinds and to be free from harmful ingredients, and we therefore gladly endorse the use of same.

Respectfully,

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER ANALYTICAL LABORATORY.

H. E. Stürcke, Ph.D., Chief Chemist.



V. H. Sweinhart Company,

33-175 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO,

SCALES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FINISHED IN NICKEL, JAPAN
AND BRASS.

Best Material, Finest Workmanship, Lowest Prices.

PACKERS AND BUTCHERS'
SCALES A SPECIALTY.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
AND PRICES.



WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on Page 46.

HAND-BOOK AND DIRECTORY FOR PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.

The Latest and Most Improved Methods of Successful Packers, Foremen and Superintendents.

Pork Packing and Curing from A to Z in all the Departments of the Packing-House.—A Book for Life.

Live Hogs.

Which is the Most Profitable and Satisfactory to the Farmer.—A few Hints Regarding the Handling of Hogs in Hot Weather.—Unloading and Weighing; Hints to Buyers.—Dockages.—Inspection.—Figures for the Country Farmer.—To Avoid Sour Meats.—Cost of Handling Hogs in Yards.—Feeding.

Hog Killing.

Dealing to Penn.—The Shackle.—Necessity of a Foreman.—Stripping Small Guts.—How to Avoid Destroying Them.—Scurrying Guts.—To Avoid Destroying Large Guts.—Expense of Killing.—Men Required for Killing Gang.—The Work of Each Man on the Killing Gang.—Avoid Shoulder Sticking.—Temperature of Water in Scalding Tub.—Hog Scrapers.—The Scientific Portion of Hog Slaughtering.—The Expert Cutter.—The Shaver.—The Gut Slicer.—Gut and Gut Guts.—"Back" and "O" Color Guts.—Due to Careless Washing of Guts.—Do Not Let Your Fat Go into the Sewer.—Hog Stomachs.—Least Lard.—Tongues.—How to Treat Them.—Temperatures.—Dry Shaving.—Proper Scalding.—After Effects of Poor Handling.—Sprinkling from Lips to Dressed Weights.—Hair.—Bristles.—Carelessness of Killing Gang.—How to Avoid Losses.—Wash Water Should Be Used.

Pepin Manufacturers.

What is Pepin.—Method of Preparation.—Straining and Filtering of Liquid.—Grade Pepin.—Purified Pepin.—General Treatment and Drying Process.

The Cask Room.

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